

*Edward Lee Allman*

# WEST VIRGINIA



HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

Spring 1988

Volume VI Issue 3

Hacker's Creek,  
Lewis, Harrison, Upshur & Adjoining Counties



HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS  
Organized 1982

## MEMBERSHIP:

"Membership shall be open to anyone who has an interest in the history and/or genealogy of the Hacker's Creek area . . . Hacker's Creek is defined as that area included in the watershed drained by said stream." (Includes Lewis County and adjoining areas of West Virginia.) We now have over 300 members.

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**HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL**

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## ANNUAL GATHERING

We have an annual meeting of members during the months of September or October of each year. Come and join us and learn about the pioneers. Bring your genealogical material, pictures, and mementos and spend a glorious weekend with your cousins.

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BACK ISSUES  
of  
HACKER'S CREEK JOURNALS

All back issues are available in complete volume only. (one full year)

Each volume is \$15.00, postage and packaging included.

Years are as follows: Volume I, Oct. 1982-1983; Volume III, Oct. 1984-1985;  
Volume II, Oct. 1983-1984; Volume IV, Oct. 1985-1986;  
Volume V, Oct. 1986-1987.

Volume I and Volume II of five-generation charts -

EARLY LEWIS & HARRISON CO. W.VA. FAMILIES, THEIR DESCENDANTS & ALLIED  
FAMILIES are available at \$15.00 per volume.

\*\*\*\*\*



We're still busy --

Just so you'll know that we've been on the go on your behalf, here are some of the things your exec board has done since January.

We toured the Jane Lew area with the coordinator of the Wes-Mon-Ty Resource Conservation and Development Area to seek prospective sites for H.C. Pioneer Village.

We made a walking (climbing) tour of Harmony Church area looking for land.

We dedicated a H.C.P.D. sign at Hodgesville one Sunday.

We made a car tour of Hacker's Creek and environs searching for possible village sites.

We went to Charleston to meet with representatives of the Dept. of Culture and History.

We had a briefing meeting for media and community leaders active in promoting development of Stonewall Jackson Dam area to explain our plans and to coordinate activities.

We had an all-day session to develop a system for mapping and photographing all historic sites and buildings on our list.

We went to Gassay to speak with a landowner to explain purpose of our search.

The RC and D coordinator provided film and a travel van so we could take several hundred color and black and white prints and slides of the area - a five day project.

We presented a program to the Lewis County Chamber of Commerce.

We went to the site of the Battle of Bulltown where we toured restored buildings with Dr. Marvin Carr, Dr. Jolly and two rangers from the U.S. Park Service.

We met with interested people at Wesleyan and Fairmont State colleges to discuss need for a business and marketing plan - to predict success (or failure) of such a project.

We spoke to the Women's Club of Hodgesville, to the Lewis County Retired Teachers Org., and to the Southern Library Genealogy Committee.

Ms. Susan Pierce came from the Dept. of C. and H in Charleston to conduct a seminar of instruction on how to apply for National Historic Registration and to give us guidance in how to set up our project.

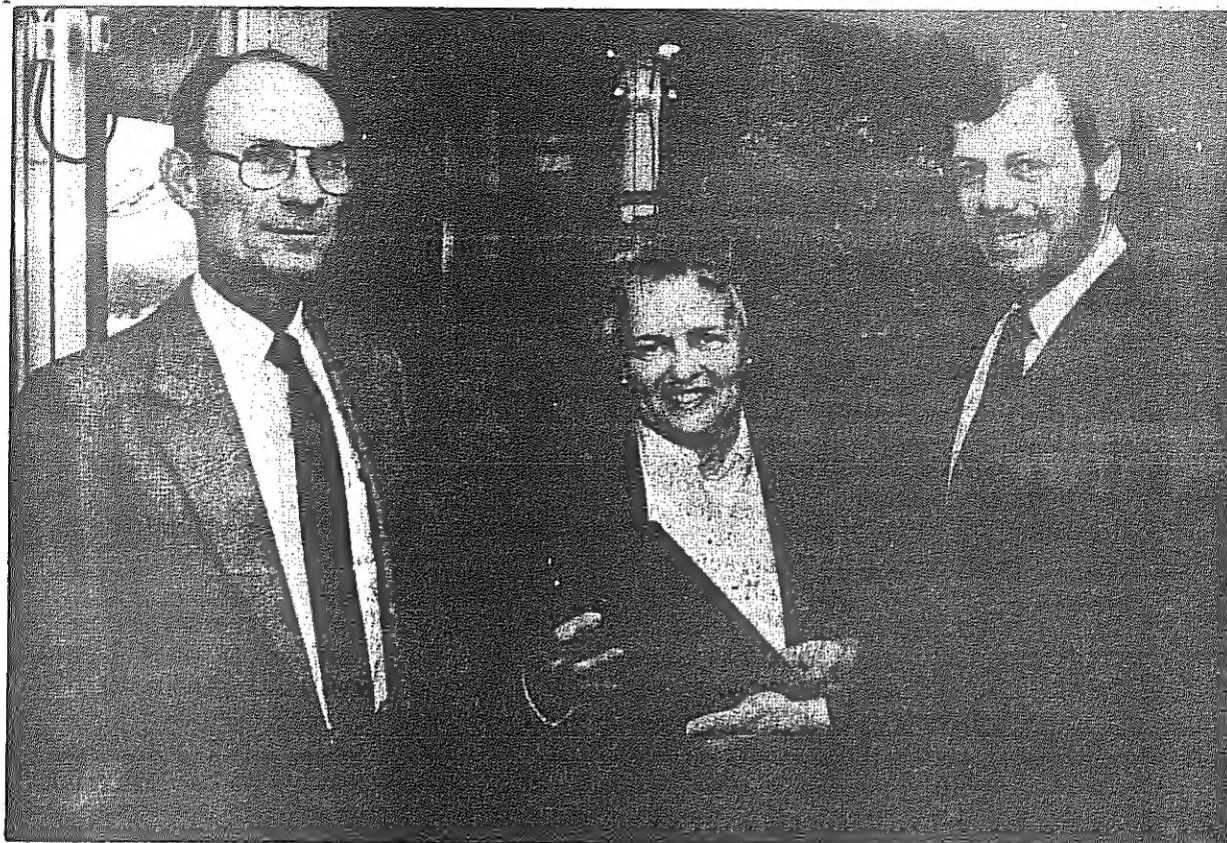
We have had several all-day sessions planning strategy and preparing for the Gathering.

On May 6th a van load of us will go to Charleston to a state seminar entitled "Preservation '88" which should be a big help to us.

Now - I wonder why my husband said plaintively to our visiting son - "Your mother never seems to get much done around here since she took that job with that group." Some nerve-look who's been a golf widow all these years!

Till next time-

love, Radine Teicheira



### Exchange Club honors BG citizen

Lolita Guthrie (center), 123 N. Grove St., Bowling Green, accepts the Book of Golden Deeds from Bowling Green Exchange Club President Norman Heineman (right) Tuesday. Club member Paul Nusser (left) sub-

mitted the nomination for the award. The award is presented infrequently and is used to single out individuals who have made a special effort in community activity. (Sentinel-Tribune photo by Jeff Hall)

## BG Exchange Club presents its Book of Deeds to Lolita Guthrie

Lolita Guthrie, 123 S. Grove St., was awarded the Book of Golden Deeds Tuesday by the Bowling Green Exchange Club.

The award is not an annual one but is presented when the club becomes aware of special people whom it considers to have made significant contributions to the community.

The nomination documents for Mrs. Guthrie outline her involvement with the Wood County Hospital Guild, First Presbyterian Church and the Wood County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society.

Mrs. Guthrie was invited to

the weekly club meeting to speak on genealogy and was surprised with the award at the end of her program.

Her guild activities span more than 25 years, including president in 1968, scheduling and training volunteers for the guild gift shop and heading the fall gift shop Christmas sale.

At Bowling Green Junior High School, Mrs. Guthrie helped organize Mothers of Boblittens, an organization dedicated to helping teachers and students.

Her church activities have been Sunday school teacher,

president of the women's association, various committees and twice a commissioner to the Presbyterian National General Assembly in Detroit and Chicago.

Mrs. Guthrie was president of the genealogical group from 1982 to 1984. She has also edited the newsletter, for which she won an award from the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums, along with co-editor Glenn Van Wormer. Mrs. Guthrie has also been involved in several other genealogical publications, most relating to Wood County. *JH*



JOHN MITCHELL - THE LIFE AND  
TIMES OF A HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER  
by WILLIAM FOSTER HAYES III

A footnote by Howard T. Bonnett

In this series of articles, Bill Hayes has done a magnificent job of making John Mitchell and his associates come alive. (I wish I could write like that).

In naming children, early families tended to use some given names both vertically down a family line, and also horizontally in the generations. Thus, in the Bonnett clan, the name "Samuel" can be troublesome. The third full paragraph at Hacker's Creek Journal 6:70 (Winter 1988) in this John Mitchell story merits some clarification. The passage reads, "When Elizabeth Bonnett, widow of Samuel Bonnett, died October 1819, following the birth of a son, her body was laid to rest on the hill close by the church. She was the first to be buried in Old Harmony Cemetery, and her funeral was held while the church was still being erected, the first of many funerals up on that historic hill."

Two words in the first quoted sentence need to be changed to read, "When Eliza Bonnett, wife of Samuel Bonnett ....". (Underlining added).

From the list below, and the comments that follow, the reasons for the changes will appear:

Samuel Bonnett	dec Nov/Dec 1789
* Mary Elizabeth ???	
a. Samuel Bonnett	1770-1849, md 4 Apr 1796
Martha Radcliff	1778-1855
b. Jacob Bonnett	ca 1762-Dec 1847, md 6 Mar 1791
Martha Hughes	1773-Dec 1834
(1) Samuel Bonnett	1 Feb 1794-19 Nov 1856
**          md 1) 24 December 1818	Eliza Singer dec 15 Oct 1819
***          Perry Green	10 Oct 1819-24 Feb 1820
md 2) 5 December 1820	Lucinda F. Hooe 28 July 1803-15 July 1884
***          Mansfield	6 Sept 1826-24 July 1828
(plus 13 children)	

\* The surname of Mary Elizabeth is unknown to me, as well as the dates and places of birth, marriage and death. Her name, Mary Elizabeth, appears on the record of sale of land in 1777 in the Hardy County area. She remarried to John Mack in February 1790, just weeks after Samuel's death. (This always bothered me a bit, until I found in Raymond's History of Harrison County, pages 109-111, that John Mack lost his wife and all his children save two, in an Indian raid 22 Sept 1789. Hence, here were neighbors, a widower and widow, both left with young children. Under these circumstances, merging the families made sense.) The burial places of Mary Elizabeth, and her husbands, Samuel Bonnett and John Mack are unknown to me.

\*\* At the Annual Meeting of the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants in Sept 1987, I was disheartened and saddened to see a picture (taken by Bob Smith?) of the fragments of Eliza's stone in Old Harmony Cemetery. This stone had read, in part, "Eliza ... Consort of Samuel Bonnett .... She was the 1st interred in this graveyard."

(If a reader has a clear picture of Eliza's stone before it collapsed, I would dearly love to have a copy. I would like to look into having the stone replaced. This Samuel Bonnett was my gr-gr-gr-grandfather.)

\*\*\* The half brothers, Perry Green and Mansfield were buried alongside Eliza.

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Sharon Shoyat - 9640 Mennonite Road, Wadsworth, Ohio 44281  
Marshall B. Shore - 3227 East 55th Av, Spokane, WA 99223  
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Simmons - RR 3, Box 587, Broken Arrow, OK 74014  
Donald Simons - 200 Ohio Av, Nutter Fort, WV 26301  
James Sims - 3719 Virginia Av, SE, Charleston, WV 25304  
Geneal Sines - 25 Eaton Road, SE, Rio Rancho, NM 87124  
Jack L. Smith - 171 Pennsylvania Av, Bridgeport, WV 26330  
Larry Smith - Box 39, West Milford, WV 26451  
Robert B. Smith - Rt 1, Box 52C, Lost Creek, WV 26385  
William A. Smith - 319 Simpson St, Clarksburg, WV 26301  
Gloria J. Snider - 301 Sage, Borger, Texas 29007  
Betty Jean Snyder - RT 1, Box 169A, Rivesville, WV 26588  
Hazel Staley - RR 1, Box 8B, Paola, Kansas 66071

Haroldine Stalnaker - Rt 3, Box 89R, Weston, WV 26452  
Mary Catherine Starcher - 659 W. Broadway, Wellston, Ohio 45692  
Franklin & Mary Starkey - 424 Penn Av, Sinking Spring, PA 19608  
Dr. James Stephens - Rt 7, Pineview Drive, Laurinburg, NC 28352  
Shirley A. Stevens - 2636 Sequoia Pkwy, Ann Arbor, MI 48103  
John Stewart - 12 Mansfield AV, Mt. Vernon, Ohio 43050  
Hartzel Strader - 818 Althea Dr, Miamisburg, Ohio 45342  
Gary L. Straley - 1810 Booth St, Winfield, Kansas 67156  
Gordon J. Straley - 325 Jefferson Dr, W. Lafayette, IN 47906  
William E. Straley - 37 Cherry St, Richwood, WV 26261  
Worthy & Myrtle Straley - Rt 4, Box 346, Weston, WV 26452  
James & Evelyn Strong - 321 Highland, SW, Massillon, Ohio 44646  
Ruth Seeley Strother - 7904 Highway 60, Sellersburg, IN 47172  
Wilma Stump - Box 396, Grantsville, WV 26147  
Leslie Minor Swartz - 228 Connecting Road, Mt. Lebanon, PA 15228  
Boyd L. Swisher - Rt 11, Box 200, Harrisonburg, VA 22801  
Gary Wayne Swisher - 12368 Boston Rd, North Royalton, Ohio 44133  
John David Swisher - 4483 Apple Valley Lane, W. Bloomfield, MI 48033  
Leroy Swisher - 1351 Railroad St, Grafton, WV 26354  
Lewis C. Swisher - Rt 2, Box 322, Lost Creek, WV 26385  
Orbie & Mildred Swisher - Rt 4, Box 33, Weston, WV 26452  
Robert Swisher - Box 298, Capital Station, Richmond, VA 23202  
Richard N. Swisher - 1203 Johnson Av, Bridgeport, WV 26330  
Clerissa Tatterson - 707B San Mario, College Station, TX 77840  
Edna W. Taylor - 2222 Dividing Ridge Cemetery Road, Soddy-Daisy, TN 37379  
Esther Taylor - 2245 Hewitt, Oroville, CA 95963  
Raydine Teicheira - Box 75, Jane Lew, WV 26378  
Freda C. Tipton - 6915 Azalea Dr, Little Rock, Arkansas 72209  
Bette B. Topp - w. 1304 Cliffwood Ct, Spokane, WA 99218-2917  
Tom & Toni Townsend - 79 Ferris Lane, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603  
Sarah Trecoast - Rt 2, Box 332, Clarksburg, WV 26301  
Janice Tucker - 1648 South Wichita, Wichita, Kansas 67213  
Dorothy Tunis - 5640 Baughman Road, Zanesville, Ohio 43701  
Elizabeth Turner - 211 High St, Glenville, WV 26351  
P.E. Vandervoort, Jr. - 2701 Country Club Dr, Orange, TX 77630  
Evelyn D. Varrasso - 1375 Bristol Downs Rd, Newark, Ohio 43055  
Wayne Waggoner - 28 West Moor Dr, London, Ohio 43140  
William Waggoner - Rt 4, Box 134 A, Grafton, WV 26354  
Crystal Waggoner - 602 Aldersgate Court, Katy, Texas 77450  
Linda Waldeck - 3330 Jones Road, Diamond, Ohio 44412  
Ann Walker - 1579 Birmingham St, Holly Hill, FL 32017  
Bonnie I. Wallace - RFD 2, Box 55, Van Wert, Ohio 45891  
Thelma D. Walter - RT 1, Box 148, Lost Creek, WV 26385  
Franklin Walters - 241 N W Shadow St, Port Charlotte, FL 33952  
Ella Virginia Wells - RT 3, Box 48, Weston, WV 26452  
Clive West - 625 Court St, Weston, WV 26452  
W.C. & Betty West - 313 Ehman Dr, Charleston, WV 25302



Barbara Law White - 6934 Storch Circle, Seabrook, MD 20706  
Charles & May White - 5 Northport Av, Belfast, Maine 04915  
Christine Jackson White - Box 19, Jane Lew, WV 26378  
Okey & Shirley White - Box 299, Lost Creek, WV 26387  
Shirley White - Box 457, Athens, Ohio 45701  
Patricia L. Wiggins - Rt 1, Box 898, Bonifay, Florida 32425  
Lansing E. Williams - 1559 Morgan, Wooster, Ohio 44691  
James & Viola Wilson - 817 Crocus Dr, Rockville, MD 20850  
Evelyn Wimer - 144 Olive, Weston, WV 26452  
Patrick E. Wine - 1113 Cottage Place, NW, Canton, Ohio 44703-3022  
Eleanor Wiseman - 601 Baver St, Clarksburg, WV 26301  
Brenda J. Witt - 5377 A Koontz Drive, Charleston, WV 25313  
Raymond Wolfe, Jr. - 7923 Timber Ridge G, Indianapolis, IN 46219  
Eleanor Womer - 1655 Georgetown, Apt 337, Wichita, KS 67218  
Penny Wood - 17535 Santa Maria Drive, Eagle River, Alaska 99577  
Phyllis L. Wright - 6071 Donna Jay Drive, Loveland, Ohio 45140  
Geretha Yeckley - 10503 Hayes Av, Silver Spring, MD 20902  
Donald Young - 704 Mineral Road, Glenville, WV 26351  
Shelbyville Public Library, Shelbyville, IN 46176  
Archives & History Library - Charleston, WV 26378  
Stark Co. District Library, Canton, Ohio 44702  
Allen County Public Library - Fort Wayne, IN 46802  
New York Public Library - New York, NY 10017  
Tracy Carpenter - 315 East Sole St, Tuscola, IL 61953  
University Library - Morgantown, WV 26506  
Ohio Genealogy Society - Mansfield, Ohio 44255  
Library of Congress - Washington, D.C. 20005  
Jackson County Historical Society - Ripley, WV 25271  
West Augusta Historical Society - Parkersburg, WV 26101  
Tri-County Researcher - New Martinsville, WV 26155  
Indian State Library - Indianapolis, IN 46204-2296  
State Historical Society of Wisconsin - Madison, WI 53706  
Family History Society of Arizona - Glendale, AZ 85312  
Wilma Hill - Wichita, KS 67217

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#### Query -

Do the letters S.P.E.B.S.Q.S.A. mean anything to you of our members?  
If so, drop a note to Joy and let her know what part you sing and whether you  
are planning to attend the Gathering in August. (Starting low, we already  
have a "bass.")

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WHERE IS THE WEST FAMILY BIBLE?:  
And Other Questions

By Dennis B. Rodgers

Alexander West, a son of Edmond West, Sr., was with his father's family, one of the first settlers on Hacker's Creek. His name is prominently woven through the early history of West Virginia as reported by Withers and McWhorter.<sup>1</sup> In spite of knowing so much about the activities of this man and the West family, many genealogical questions have been left begging for answers.

From McWhorter we know that both Alexander and his widow, Mary, received pensions for his Revolutionary War service,<sup>2</sup> and the complete microfilmed file (#W6450) - selected and non-selected items - was requested from the National Archives in the hope that something more than what appears in Border Settlers would be discovered. That hope was pleasantly rewarded.

An examination of the file proves that McWhorter included in Border Settlers the highlights of Alexander's and Mary's papers, except for a very significant answer which West gave to one of the standard interrogatories - significant that is for genealogists. After giving his birthdate, West said, "I have the record of my age, left in my father's Bible in his own handwriting - now in my possession." The knowledge that Edmond West, Sr. had an inscribed Bible which avoided destruction by the Indians and which survived at least down to 1832 should excite more than a few Hacker's Creek researchers.

The year in which Alexander made his declaration for a pension is not shown in the documents sent by the Archives. Based upon his then stated age of seventy-two years and the certainty with which he reported his date of birth, it may be safely assumed that Alexander's appearance before the Lewis County Court occurred in 1832, the year reported in Border Settlers and in the letter to McWhorter. Furthermore the declaration would have to have been made before 18 July 1833, the date his pension certificate was issued.

Anyone familiar with the Newlon/Wamsley scam in Lewis County could rightly be skeptical of West's declaration, however, and wonder whether the statement about the Bible is fact or a figment of the imagination of one of those lawyers.<sup>3</sup> West would have been susceptible to the scam; since he, having signed by his mark, appears to have been illiterate. Furthermore, he died just before the Lewis

1. Alexander Scott Withers, Chronicles of Border Warfare, Ed. Reuben Gold Thwaites (Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company, 1895; rpt. Parsons, W. Va.: McClain Printing Company, 1980). The Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia, Lucullus Virgil McWhorter (Dayton, Va.: Reubush-Elkins Co., 1915; rpt. Richwood, Va: Jim Comstock, 1974).

2. Border Settlers, pp. 142-145.

3. See Hacker's Creek Journal, III (Issue 3, April, 1985), pp. 135-149.

- 2 -

County cases were investigated, so we don't have the benefit of Singleton's scrutiny. To test his declaration all we can do is examine its content for inconsistencies with known facts and its form in comparison with other claims known to be fraudulent.

In substance nothing in West's declaration is inconsistent with what can be gleaned from Border Warfare or Border Settlers, and his service in Clark's campaign is corroborated by Jacob Bush and Christopher Nutter who served with him.<sup>4</sup> Only one variance appears, and that is of negligible impact: West said the massacre of his family occurred in 1785, rather than in 1787 as is generally held.<sup>5</sup>

His declaration is impressive in its conciseness, lacking the wordy embellishments and rambling format which seem to characterize the Newlon/Wamsley cases. Overall it appears to be the statement of a man who was telling the essential truth as he recalled it. From both angles the conclusion has to be that the existence of the Bible is a valid lead, justifying an extensive quest among Alexander's descendants.

The copy of the letter to L. V. McWhorter in 1932 provides a good synopsis of the pension papers, but the existence of the letter raises a question: why did McWhorter inquire about Alexander's file some seventeen years after Border Settlers was first published? A comparison of the material in that book concerning Alexander with the documents recently obtained reveals that McWhorter had access to those same documents prior to 1915. He indicated in the "Prelude" to Border Settlers that his research among the pension records in Washington, D.C. was performed by Laura Gertrude Rogers; and in those days, before the advent of copy machines, it is more likely that she furnished him with summaries and excerpts from the various files, than that she hand copied those files verbatim, especially in view of the large number of files he mentioned as having been examined.

We can only speculate what his reason was for the inquiry in 1932. He may have lost or misplaced his research material concerning Alexander, or he may have wished to verify the completeness of that earlier work. In either event another, underlying question arises: what prompted him in the first place to review the material concerning Alexander? Could he perhaps have been working on some further development of the lives of those "border settlers"? This last question leads one to wonder what became of McWhorter's files and personal papers. Might they contain some heretofore unrevealed material on the Hacker's Creek area and its pioneer families?

4. Border Settlers, pp. 144, 260.

5. See Hacker's Creek Journal, IV (Issue 4, July, 1986), pp. 181-183.

- 3 -

The Nicholas Alkire who sent the letter in 1852 was not a son of Alexander West. It has been reported that Nicholas was the illegitimate child of Mary Straley and Philip Alkire, born before her marriage to Alexander.<sup>6</sup> The signature of Nicholas Alkire in the letter bears no resemblance to the signature "Nicholas B. Alkire" appearing on Mary's application in 1850. Was Nicholas also known as Nicholas B.? If so the variation in handwriting would be explained if the letter was written and signed for Nicholas by the agent who was not named, or if the letter is a transcript of the document originally sent by Nicholas. Alternately the person who signed the application as Nicholas B. could be the Nicholas who is said to have been one of the children of the elder Nicholas and his wife, Elizabeth Bonnett - the child's full name perhaps being Nicholas Bonnett Alkire. He was listed as Nicholas in the 1850 census of Lewis County, a twenty-two year old member of his father's household.

In spite of the request for the complete file, it is obvious that part of the court's opinion in 1832 was not sent; and from a reading of the genealogical work by Elmer D. West, it is evident that at least two documents which at one time must have been in the file were also not received.<sup>7</sup> (In fairness to the current staff at the Archives there is an indication that these missing records were omitted in the microfilming process.)

The two missing documents, as reported in West's book, were depositions supporting Mary's application in 1850: one by Joseph Straley on 14 December of that year wherein he stated he was seventy-one years old and was present at the wedding of Alexander and Mary; and the other by Nicholas Alkire (Mary's son) who stated that he had been acquainted with Mary West for fifty years and that she had not remarried following Alexander's death. Apparently it is this latter document which formed the basis for the statement of Nicholas' age in the letter to McWhorter. (According to the data received on Nicholas he was born 14 April 1792.)<sup>8</sup> The original deposition of Nicholas should be located and examined; it may help answer the question regarding the identity of Nicholas B.

In transcribing the pension papers, misspellings, unconventional capitalization, and erratic punctuation were left uncorrected. What follows is believed to be as accurate as is possible, given the awkward script contained in most of the original documents.

6. The citation for the source of the information contained herein relative to Nicholas Alkire will be published in the next issue of the Journal.

7. Elmer D. West, Some Descendants of Anthony West of Accomack, Va., (Silver Spring, Md.: Private Printing, 1980), p. 61.

8. See footnote 6.

State of Virginia )  
                          ) towit  
Lewis County      )

On this 4th day of September personally appeared in open court before John McWhorter Jacob Lourentze Robert Young Abbott<sup>9</sup> the court of Lewis county Alexander West a resident of Lewis county virginia aged seventy two years Who being first sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June the 7th 1832- That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers as herein stated He the said Alexander West enlisted in a company of rangers commanded by Capt James Booth some time in the month of may in the year 1777 in the county of monnongahalia then - but now in the county of Lewis Virginia and served thirteen months under said Booth as a ranger in the Western part of virginia comprising now the counties of Mongahalia Harrison, Randolph, Wood and Lewis, but then all included in the county of monnongahalia - said Booth was Killed by the Indians near his own house on Booths Creek- and never gave to West a discharge for his term the said Alexander West volunteered under the command of Captain George Jackson in May in the year 1781 - in the county of Monnongahalia then, but now the county of Lewis and marched under said Jackson to fort pit - Where the said West and the Jackson With the Company under his Command Joined the army Commanded by G Clark - after staying sometime at fort pit Genl Clark descended the ohio river in Boats, With the troops under his command to the falls thereof now called Louisvill and served seven months - and then received a discharge signed by Genl Clark - Which Was torn to pecies by the Indian some time in the year 1785 - at which time they Killed his father, Brother, and Brothers Wife, and destroyed all his papers, but can prove his service by David W. Sleeth and Jacob Bush - he hereby relinquishes every claim What ever to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the Pension roll of the Agency of any state.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

his  
/s/ Alexander X West  
mark

*his*  
*Alexander West*  
*mark*

Questions by the court, first

When and in What year Were you Born

Answer

I Was Born in Accomack county in the State of virginia on the 11th day of august in the year 1760.

9. Undoubtedly this is a reference to Abner Abbott who is known to have been one of the Justices of the Peace in Lewis County in 1833. Border Settlers, pp. 255-256.

2d

have you any record of your age, and if so Where is it

Answer - I have the record of my age, left in my fathers Bible in his own handwriting - now in my possession -

3d Where Were you living When called into service Where have you lived since the revolutionary War - and Where do you now live:

Answer - Where I now live - then in the county of monnongahalia, but now the county of Lewis - and have resided in the same place ever since -

4 How Were you called into service. Were you drafted - did you volunteer - or Were you a substitute - and if a substitute for whom

Answer - I enlisted as a ranger and volunteered under Genl Clark

5th State the names of some of the regular officers Who Where With the troops Where you served such continental and militia Regiments, as you can recollect - and the general circumstances of your services

Answer I do not reccollect the names of any of the field officers - While under Genl Clark but himself - served under Captain Booth as a ranger thirteen months -

6th did you ever receive a discharge from the service and if so by Whom Was it given, and What has become of it.

Answer - General Clark gave me a discharge for the seven months signed by himself Which Was torn to pecies by the Indians in the year 1785 - Capt Booth Was Killed by the Indians on Booths creek near his own House, and never gave to me a discharge.

7th State the names of Persons to Whom you are Known in your present neighborhood, and Who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief of your services as a soldier of the revolution

Answer David W Sleeth and Jacob Bush

We John talbert a Clergyman residing in the county of Lewis and Daniel Stringer residing in the in the same county hereby certify that We are well acquainted With Alexander West Who has subscribed

and sworn to the above declaration that We believe him to be seventy years of age, that he is reputed and beleived in the neighborhood Where resides to have been a soldier of the revolution, and that We concur in that opinion

/s/ J Talbott

/s/ D Stringer

sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid

An the said court do hereby declare their opinion, after the investigation of the matter and after putting interrogatories prescribed by the War department that the above named applicant Was a revolunationry soldier and served as he states and the court  
...(balance missing)...

State of Virginia)

)

Lewis County )

On this 14th day of December 1850, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the peace in & for the county & state aforesaid, Mary West, a resident of Lewis County, aged eighty years, who being duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the act of Congress passed on the 29th of July 1848. That she is the widow of Alexander West, who was a Pensioner of the U.S. for services as an Indian Spy & soldier in Clarks campaign. She further declares that she was married to the said Alexander West on the 24th day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-six; that her husband, the aforesaid Alexander West died on the day of June 1834; that she was not married to him prior to his leaving the service, but the marriage took place previous to the second of January, eighteen hundred, viz: at the time above stated. She further swears that she is now a widow, and that she has never before made any application for a pension.

Sworn and subscribed on the day and year above written, before me Blackwell Jackson, J.P.

her

/s/ Mary X West

mark

In presence of /s/ John A. English

/s/ Nicholas B. Alkire

*Mary West*  
*Mar 12*

*John A. English*  
*Nicholas B. Alkire*

State of Virginia )  
                          )  
Lewis County       )

I Blackwell Jackson, a Justice of the Peace in & for the county aforesaid, hereby certify that the above named Mary West is very old & infirm, and that from bodily infirmity she can not attend the court of said county. Given under my hand this 14th day of December 1850.

/s/ Blackwell Jackson JP



Virginia

Harrison County Court Clerk's Office.  
"A return of Marriages made by the Rev. Joseph Cheuvront Alexander West and Mary Strayley married twenty fourth Janry (1796) Seventeen hundred and ninety six

Joseph Cheuvront D.M.E.C."

Virginia                  )  
                          ) to wit:  
Harrison County          )

I Eli Marsh Clerk of Harrison County Court hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record in my office, except the date which is expressed on the record in fair legible figures, as follows. "Alexander West and Mary Strayley married 24th Janry 1796"

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 13th day of December A.D. 1850

/s/ Eli Marsh Clk



Winston, Va

July 27<sup>th</sup> 1852.

Sir,

Mary West, widow of Alexander West, deceased, and who is my mother, has drawn certain sums of money as a pensioner. The amount drawn when her name was first placed on the list, is unknown to her, and to the end that she be enabled to make a settlement with her agent, I write on her behalf for information as to the amount of money drawn for her the first issue.

Your attention will greatly oblige you.

Very respectfully

Your obed<sup>t</sup> St.  
Nicholas Alkin

J. E. Heath Esq.

Com. of Pensioners

Washington City

D. C.



January 20, 1932

Mr. L.V. McWhorter  
Yakima  
Washington.

BA-J/ANF

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter relative to Alexander West, a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

The data furnished herein are obtained from the papers on file in pension claim, W. 6450, based upon the military service of Alexander West during the Revolutionary War.

He was born August 11, 1760 in Accomac County, Virginia.

He enlisted in Monongalia (later Lewis) County, Virginia, sometime in May 1777 or 1778 and served thirteen months as private in Captain James Booth's company of rangers. He then enlisted sometime in May 1781 and served seven months in Captain George Jackson's company in General George Clark's expedition to the falls of the Ohio. He stated that he received a discharge from this service, signed by General Clark, and that it was torn to pieces by the Indians in 1785, when they killed his father, brother and brother's wife. The names of his father, brother and brother's wife were not given. All of his service was with the Virginia troops.

He was allowed pension on his application executed September 4, 1832, at which time he was living in Lewis County, Virginia.

He died in June 1834 in said Lewis County.

He married, January 24, 1796 in Harrison County, Virginia, Mary Straley or Straley.

She was allowed pension on her application exe-

outed, December 14, 1850, then a resident of Lewis County, Virginia, and aged eighty years.

They reared a family of children. One Nicholas Alkire stated in 1852 that the widow, Mary West, was his mother, he was then more than fifty years of age.

There is no further reference to children.

Very truly yours

A. D. HILLER  
Assistant to Administrator

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#### THE RADCLIFFS OF HACKER'S CREEK

##### Errata

Volume VI (Issue 1, Fall, 1987)

1. Page 46, last line of first (1st) paragraph:  
the last word "William" should be "John."
2. Page 47, twelfth (12th) line of second (2nd)  
full paragraph: the year "1799" should be "1779."

D.B. Rodgers

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MURDER OF CHIEF CAPTAIN BULL'S FAMILY AT BULLTOWNDID IT HAPPEN OR WAS IT JUST SPECULATION?

by ROBERT B. SMITH

I am sure that there are other people who have the same desires that I have for searching the truth in historical and geneological writings. It was on one of my research trips, several years ago, that my son Larry and I went to visit and talk with Claudia Hacker at her apartment in Weston. I was asking questions and proding her for her recollections of things she knew about the Hacker Family. I finally got to asking her about references made by Withers in "Border Warfare". I set off a time bomb and myself in a verbal battle. That normally quiet, reserved elderly lady turned instantly red, grew deathly quiet for a moment and then blasted me with her thoughts on Alexander Scott Withers and his "Border of Warfare". First, she told me that Withers didn't write the book and that he had stolen it from William Hacker and William Powers, the true writers. Then she told me that William Hacker's involvement in the Bulltown Massacre was all a lie and that he and the others hadn't killed those Indians and that the Hackers didn't kill for fun but only in their own defense. Further more, she said that she wouldn't have a copy of that book in her house. Finally, since Larry and I had been such good boys, sat there with our mouths agape and didn't interupt, she as quickly calmed down, fixed us a cup of coffee, some cookies and got back to Hacker Family History. That conversation stuck to me like beans and cornbread to the ribs. I left her house much better informed than when I had arrived.

I was a subscriber to Glen D.Lough's "Awhile Ago Times" and when he published "Now And Long Ago", in 1969, I immediately bought a copy and in reading his accounts and research on the Bulltown Massacre, I immediately recalled my conversation with Claudia Hacker. Later on, Joy Gilchrist found an advertisement, on microfilm, in the W.V. University Library that was published in a Morgantown news paper. It was a Proposal by William Powers and William Hacker for publishing, by subscription, "A History" of the settling of the North-western and South-western parts of Virginia together with the Indian Wars of those parts and names of a number of Familys and Individuals that were killed by the Indians with other subjects. The whole to contain about 300 octavo pages and bound in sheep. It is expected to be printed during the year of 1825, if sufficient patronage is obtained, at a cost of \$1 locally. Subscriptions to the above work received at this office, Clarksburg, Va. April 20, 1825. This work was never printed but again I recalled Claudia Hackers remarks. Bless her heart, she has passed away and I wish she was still with us to tell more Hacker Family stories.

I take note of the things that I read and what people tell me and realize that much of it is hear-say. I know too that if I don't pay attention and consider this hear-say, that many times I wouldn't know what truths to seek out and research. Now, since I am a student of Colonial and Pioneer

history and having read and studied Withers, "Chronicals of Border Warfare"; McWhorters, "Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia"; De Hass, "History and Indian Wars of Western Virginia"; Sparks, "Life of George Washington"; Lough's, "Now and Long Ago"; Parkmans, "The Oregon Trail"; Drapers, "Manuscripts" and also having studied maps of the period, showing the locations of the various Indian Tribes of the Eastern American Continent, their alliances and customs. All this has aroused my curiosity, as it should any good student of History.

After I had absorbed the writings of these Historians, many questions came to mind that are not answered and which I will attempt to clarify. I fully realize that many of these Historians had only one written reference to rely on and that being Withers "Border Warfare". I also understand that Withers had to rely on stories related to him by many different people, whose statements, in many instances, were in conflict with each other. These people had different view-points and sympathies and took different sides thus causing the writers to enter into speculation where true fact could not be found.

First, I was concerned about who this Chief Captain Bull was, what was his early background and where he came from? What was his character, temperment and his allegiance with other Indian Tribes?

Second, For what purpose did Captain Bull make a trip to the West, by himself, at this particular time? Did he return after the supposed massacre of his family and if he did return, why did he not try to avenge the murder of his family? They must surely have been dear to him.

Third, After the supposed massacre of his family, why were no bodies found floating or caught in the brush along the river? What happened to their canoes which would have been a valuable prize for the offenders? Where was the clothing, equipage, guns, powder and lead, tomahawks, utensils, deer and bear skins that must have been accumulated by the victims? What happened to Strouds cattle? Why was the town referred to as being desolated or stripped and why were all these useful items not taken by the Settlers for their use?

Fourth, Why were the Shawnee Indians blamed for the killing and scalping of the Stroud Family victims when they were the allies of the Delawares? Why were no captives taken which was a custom common to the Shawnees?

Fifth, What was the temperment and actions common to these scouts, William White, William Hacker, John Cutright, Jesse Hughes and Adam Stroud? What had driven them to the actions for which they were blamed? Since we know that these old Indian fighters were in the habit of scalping their victims as the Indians did, or at least they were accused of such acts, then why did they not produce these victory trophies on their return to the settlements? This would have proved to the settlers that they had indeed rid the area of these Bulltown Indians and would eliminate the need for the settlers to make the trip to Bulltown to satisfy their doubts.

With all these questions at hand, I will start with a review of the story written by Alexander Scott Withers, in his book "Chronicles of Border Warfare" and Lucius V. Mc Whorter in his book "Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia". In June 1772, Indians attacked the home of Adam Stroud on Elk River. Adam Stroud being away from home at the time, his Wife and seven Children were murdered and scalped, his Cabin was plundered and his cattle were driven off. When this act became known to the Settlers, a party of five men, namely, William White, William Hacker, Jesse Hughes, John Cutright and Adam Stroud, followed the trail of the cattle that led them toward Indian Bulltown on the Little Kanawha River. Withers and McWhorter state that these five men had vowed to avenge the murder of the Stroud Family and then proceeded to Bulltown where they murdered all the members of Chief Captain Bull's five familys at that place. They then proceeded to throw all the bodies into the Little Kanawha River. They state that when the men returned to the Settlements, one of them used expressions that would tend to confirm the opinion that they had done this deed. The Village was soon after visited and found to be entirely desolated and nothing ever after being heard of it's inhabitants. There could remain no doubt that the murder of the Stroud Family had been requited on them. Even though the men involved denied that they had ever seen an Indian in their absence, it was the opinion that there had been some fighting with the Indians. How could these five men perform such a heinous crime against these Men, Women and little Children of Chief Captain Bull's Family. These Historians, writing fifty-five and one hundred five years after Chief Captain Bull arrived on the upper Monongahela Valley, tell us, speaking from hearsay, that Captain Bull and fourty or more members of his Clan were peaceful people, friendly toward the White people and that Captain Bull was a kindly, fatherly old man, surrounded by a sweet, ageing wife, cheerful, warm hearted Sons and Daughters, nephews and Cousins and their shyly innocent, sloe eyed, rosy-cheeked offspring. What a beautiful Family they picture here. No such description was given to the eight murdered members of the Stroud Family. They seem to have been completely forgotten.

Since no one ever found, seen or heard of these supposed murder victims of those horrible Hacker's Creek Scouts and Indian Fighters, we should find out who this Chief Captain Bull was and where he and his loving family came from. We start with the great Delaware Chief Shikellamy who ruled the Delaware Tribe till his death in 1748. The Munsee Clan of the Delawares then chose Teddyuscung as Chief of the Delawares. Teedyuscung was the last of the Great Chiefs of the Delawares. He was once baptized by the Moravians as Brother Gideon and was the Redmans leading advocate of peace. However, after Braddock's defeat, he put on his "True Coat", as the Indians would say, and again became the sneak-killer of defenseless Settlers. What a bloodthirsty King he was and many aged and infant heads were split with his tomahawk and scalped with his scalping knife. The end of this traitorous butcher came on the night of April 16, 1763 as he lay senselessly drunk in his cabin in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. Enemy Iriquois had set his cabin on fire and he burned

to death. In that same hour, his warrior son, Crown Prince Captain Bull, took up his tomahawk and blaming the Whites for his Fathers death, began his year of kill, scalp, steal and burn in the settlements of Pennsylvania and New York.

Here I will introduce you to "Chief of the Delawares, Captain Bull" and follow him in his escapades.

From Eagles "History of Pennsylvania" we read that before day-break on the morning of Oct. 8, 1763 some Delawares attacked the house of John Stenton in Allen Township. Here they killed Jane Horner, wife of John Horner, on her way to a neighbors house. At Stenton's they killed Stenton, Captain Jacob Wetterhold, Wetterholds Servent and a Sergeant Lawrence McGuire. Retreating from Stenton's they plundered the house of James Allen. They then went to Andrew Hazlitts where they shot and scalped a man, shot Hazlitt and tomahawked his wife and two children in a barbarous manner. They set fire to the house and went on to the house of Philip Kratzer, crossed the Lehigh River above Siegfrieds Bridge into Whitehall Township. In this maraud twenty three persons were killed and many dangerously wounded. From there they attacked Yost's Mills, about eleven miles from Bethlehem, destroyed it and all the people there except a young man who escaped.

From the "Pennsylvania Gazette", dated Oct. 9, 1763 we get another account. [ Early this morning Nicholas Marks, of Whitehall Township, came and reported that yesterday, as he opened his door, an Indian tried to shoot him. He immediately left by the rear of his cabin with his wife and hired boy and saw another Indian behind a tree whose gun misfired and another in the orchard. They made their way to Adam Dreshlers where twenty men were armed and assembled. They went to the house of John Jacob Mickley where they found a boy and girl dead and scalped. They then went to Hans Schneider's and said Marks Plantations and found both houses on fire and a horse tied in the bushes. Schneider, his wife and three children were found dead in a field and the man and woman scalped. they then returned to Dreshler's with two wounded girls and found Jacob Alleman's wife lying dead and scalped in the road. the number of Indians involved were (fifteen or twenty.) ]

In "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania" Vol. 1 pages 173 & 174 we find the same account and the names of the Mickley children as; Peter, eleven; Henry, nine and Barbara, seven. Peter escaped and hid in a tree root till he heard the screams at Schneider's and ran by the way of Adam Dreshler's to his brother, John Mickley's house and communicated the melancholy intelligence.

In "Miner's History of Wyoming" we read that on Oct. 15, 1763 these same Indians, raiding in Wyoming Valley, murdered twenty settlers, plundered and burned many homes and still their lust for blood and loot was not satisfied.

Who plotted these forays? Who led these murderers, spoilers and manglers of little children, on these raids of terror, torture and death? You have guessed right. His name was Captain Bull, the same kind, peaceful, lovable Captain Bull who later, with his Clan of five, kind, peaceful and loving familys, settled and founded Bulltown on the Little Kanawha River in now Braxton County, West Virginia,

Let us go further into the escapades of Chief Captain Bull. Early in 1764 half-Indian-half-French Andrew Montour, with a force of about two hundred Iriquois and a few Whites, moved on Sir William Johnson's orders, against the Delawares on the upper Sesquehanna, near Kenestio, a Delaware town in Steuben County, New York. They met and defeated a large party of Delawares that were raiding the English Settlements. Twenty nine prisoners were taken, one of whom was the leader of the raiding party. His name was Captain Bull. A short time later Captain Bull and thirteen of his warriors were taken to New York and confined in jail. A few weeks later Captain Bull and his warriors were released with the understanding that they would leave New York and the East and locate themselves West of the Alleghenies. This the Indians did, with more than forty of them, men, women and children, turning up at Fredrick Ice's Settlement, on the Cheat River, sometime in the middle of summer. They remained here until late fall and then moved up the Monongahela River and went into camp at now present day Fairmont. The following spring, 1765, they moved on to the head waters of the West Fork, camped on the site of present day Weston for awhile, then moved on over on the Little Kanawha and established Bulltown at the salines [ salt deposits]. This is the only Indian town to have existed in now West Virginia since White men first crossed the Allegheny Mountains.

In 1772, after occupying their town of "Twenty Cabins" on the Little Kanawha for more than seven years, Captain Bull and his people moved West and established a settlement on the White River in Illinois. Later they founded a settlement on the lower Mississippi, where Captain Bull died and his followers fell in with kindred groups of Delawares.

Parkman in "The Oregon Trail", states that on his trip up the Oregon Trail, that the Delaware Indians were the most treacherous, deceiving and murderous tribes to be encountered as they proceeded on the trip up the Missouri and Platt Rivers..

Mitchell's map of the Indian Territory of 1839, shows the Delaware and Shawnee Indians settled beside each other in the Missouri River west of Independence, Missouri. This would show that they were still closely associated at this date.

Captain Bull's removal, with his people, from the Little Kanawha River to the White River in Indiana, has been indisputably established by Draper [James Notes], the Simon Kenton notes, Drapers Manuscripts, microfilm [W.V. University Library] and other private sources. Note, [The Delawares had a town on the Little Kanawha which Simon Kenton had often visited. They went to the White River, eighteen miles from the Wabash and when General Hamilton, the English hair buyer, was taken in 1778, they broke off and went to the Mississippi], "Drapers Manuscripts"

John Bozarth was the owner of 400 acres of land in now Fairmont. His tract included the present site of Fairmont West High School. David Morgan surveyed this land in 1772 for Bozarth and noted in the survey, " That Chief Bull's camp was by Bozarth's spring". John Bozarth's claim for this land is recorded in the Monongalia County Court records.

We know from the numerous writings of different Historians that Jesse Hughes, William White, William Hacker and John Cut-

right were Indian fighters as were Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, George Washington, John Smith [of Augusta], David Morgan, James Booth and others and we also know that they were friends of Jacob Prickett, David and Zakwell Morgan and David Booth, These Hacker's Creek men also stood Militia duty at various times at Prickett's and Coons Fort in now Marion County, and that the only time that they were in battle with or tracking Indians was when they, the Indians, were invading the Settlements to murder, scalp, loot and burn.

William White, William Hacker, Jesse Hughes, John Cutright, Zakwell Morgan, David Morgan, James Booth and Jacob Prickett all knew who Captain Bull was, as did James Horner, settler of near Gypsy, Harrison County, did to his everlasting sorrow after his experience in the Delaware raids in Pennsylvania where he lost his wife. Captain Bull also knew who these men were and their reputations as fighters and no doubt feared from their retaliation. With Bulltown being so near to the Hacker's Creek and Buckhannon settlements, it is no wonder that they were on their good behavior and expressed their supposed love for the White settlers.

Captain James Booth, in a letter to Zackwell Morgan gave the head-count of the Bulltown inhabitants, vis: Sixteen warriors and Captain Bull, who was in his prime in 1772, seventeen Delaware fighting men, fifteen squaws, six of them between sixteen and twenty years of age and pretty, about eight children and twenty cabins. This was handed down from David Morgan to his son, Stephen and from Stephen to his son Henry. This was the poor, defenseless, loving, cheerfull inhabitants of Bulltown as referred to by Withers and McWhorter.

I can understand that Withers was hard pressed to put the material for "Border Warfare" together and his assuming that the disappearance of the Bulltown inhabitants could only be blamed on the greatest Indian fighters and defenders of the frontier. No other five men in the settlements had the ability or the knowledge of the Indians to have pulled off such a great undertaking. I also suspect that McWhorter was a student of "Border Warfare" and was known to be a lover of Indian lore. He was, from an early age, a defender of the Indian cause and later went West to Washington State and taught among the Indians. He was there made an Honorary Chief of an Indian Tribe and died while there with them. Both of these writers contributed greatly to the history of the North Central area of West Virginia, but mistakes can and are made, carried further and blown out of proportion. I beleive that this was one mistake that was made by both writers, due to a lack of true information and proven fact, in order to produce a thrilling and emotional story.

As I recap the trail of blood and plunder of Captain Bull. in his forays against the settlers of Pennsylvania and upper New York and his exile west of the Allegheny Mountains by the New York authorities, from there to his camp site on the Cheat River at Frederick Ice's settlement, from there to Bozarth's Spring on the Monongahela River, then up the West Fork River where he camped at where present Weston now is and finally on over to the Little Kanawha River where he made his permanent settlement at Bulltown. I am inclined to make my own judgment as to what happened at Bulltown in 1772.



First, I do not know what activities Captain Bull and his warriors were involved in from 1765, when they settled Bulltown, until the settlements were made at Buckhannon and Hacker's Creek in 1769. After these White settlements were made, we can assume that Captain Bull, knowing the cunning and temperament of Jesse Hughes and William Hacker who were hunting and scouting for the settlers, held his peace and appeared friendly to the settlers in order to keep secure and protect his own permanent settlement at Bulltown. In other words, he was wearing his Peacemakers Coat.

Second, We also know that in 1772 the Buckhannon and Hacker's Creek settlements were expanding with the influx of settlers who came to this area and were moving further west toward the Bulltown Settlement. He was without a doubt agitated by these circumstances and on his return, from his trip to the west thru Ohio and Indians, having possibly made contact with other Indians and General Hamilton: "the English hair buyer" on the Wabash River, he had then made his plans to move his people further west to the Wabash River area. Knowing his past, I believe that he once again put on his True Coat and made one last act of revenge against the settlers of this area. Since the Adam Stroud settlement was close by and somewhat isolated from the main settlements, I do believe that he attacked the Stroud cabin, killed Stroud's wife and seven children, took no prisoners, returned to Bulltown, gathered up all his people with their belongings and immediately headed west.

Third, We know that Adam Stroud was away at the time of the murder of his family. On his return and finding his family all slain, he would no doubt look for and gather up their bodies before going to the settlements to get help and notify others of this tragedy. This had to take considerable time. After he had rounded up White, Hacker, Hughes and Cutright and returned to his settlement, it would take even more time to appraise the situation, find the trail left by the stolen cattle and proceed toward Bulltown. All this time Captain Bull and his clan were on their way toward the Ohio River and when the five men arrived at Bulltown they found it completely deserted. They would also know that the signs left at Bulltown were now old and it would be useless to pursue them any further. Captain Bull and his warriors had plenty of time to make their escape.

Fourth, These five men, on returning to the settlements, probably did make some signs and gestures to make the settlers believe that there had been a fight. In this way they would calm the excited inhabitants and make them feel secure that there would be no further trouble from that quarter. The people, later, made a trip to Bulltown to satisfy their curiosity and assure themselves that Captain Bull's settlement was truly desolate. Incidentally, there was no great Indian uprising or raid at that time, to avenge the murder of Captain Bull's sixteen warriors, the fifteen squaws and eight children.

Fifth, If these five men could attack Bulltown where sixteen warriors were fortified in twenty cabins and they being in the open and fighting behind trees, the Squaws were no doubt loading weapons for the warriors and they all being aware of the approach of the White men, it would be a fete unheard of and unsurpassed in all history of the frontier, to believe

that they could kill all sixteen of the warriors, the fifteen squaws and eight children, dump their bodies in the Little Kanawha River and never suffer wound or casualty themselves. This is unbelievable and much too much to comprehend. No bodies were ever found caught in the brush along the river banks, no bodies were found floating on the top and no trace of them what-so-ever. Unbelievable! This "supposed" massacre of Captain Bull's family at Bulltown by William White, William Hacker, Jesse Hughes, John Cutright and Adam Stroud would have been a fete never before or after heard of. This writer believes that it never did happen. From the material that I have presented in this narrative, you can judge for yourselves.

I give all Honor to those five Great Pioneers and Defenders of the frontier settlements and many others who fought the only way that they could. They fought the same way as their aggressors, as cruel and bloody as it was, in order to preserve the lives of those Pioneers who had fled from cruelty and oppression themselves. Had it not been for men such as these and others like them, this Great Nation may not have survived for this generation to enjoy. We owe a great debt of gratitude to these men for their sacrifices and many times, their lives, in behalf of future generations.

I salute the descendants of these great men, in all generations, that have carried on in their stead to fight, sometimes as bloody and cruel, to preserve this great Nation of ours. May God bless them all.

Credit must be given to all the writers mentioned at the start of this work and especially to Glenn D. Lough the writer of "Now and Long Ago" who inspired me to dig deeper into this subject.

ROBERT B. SMITH  
A Smith/Hacker/Hughes  
Descendant



FIRST HOME OF HENRY R. & CYRENA ANN (DUVALL) SMITH  
LOCATED ON DOE LICK OF WEST FORK RIVER NEAR ROANOKE LEWIS CO



Elijah Waggoner log house on Clay Lick of Jesse's Run of Hacker's Creek. Elijah is sitting on the porch. Left to right George S. Waggoner (1840-1917), Eliza[Smith] Waggoner 1844-1926, wife of George, Harvey W. Waggoner (1869-1944), Alonzo (1867-1912), Burl(nodate given). The two girls may be the wives of two of the boys. Elijah was the son of John and Susanna Waggoner. The date on the top of the chimmney, 1847.



Old Hinzman log house on left hand fork of Bloody Run of Hacker's Creek.



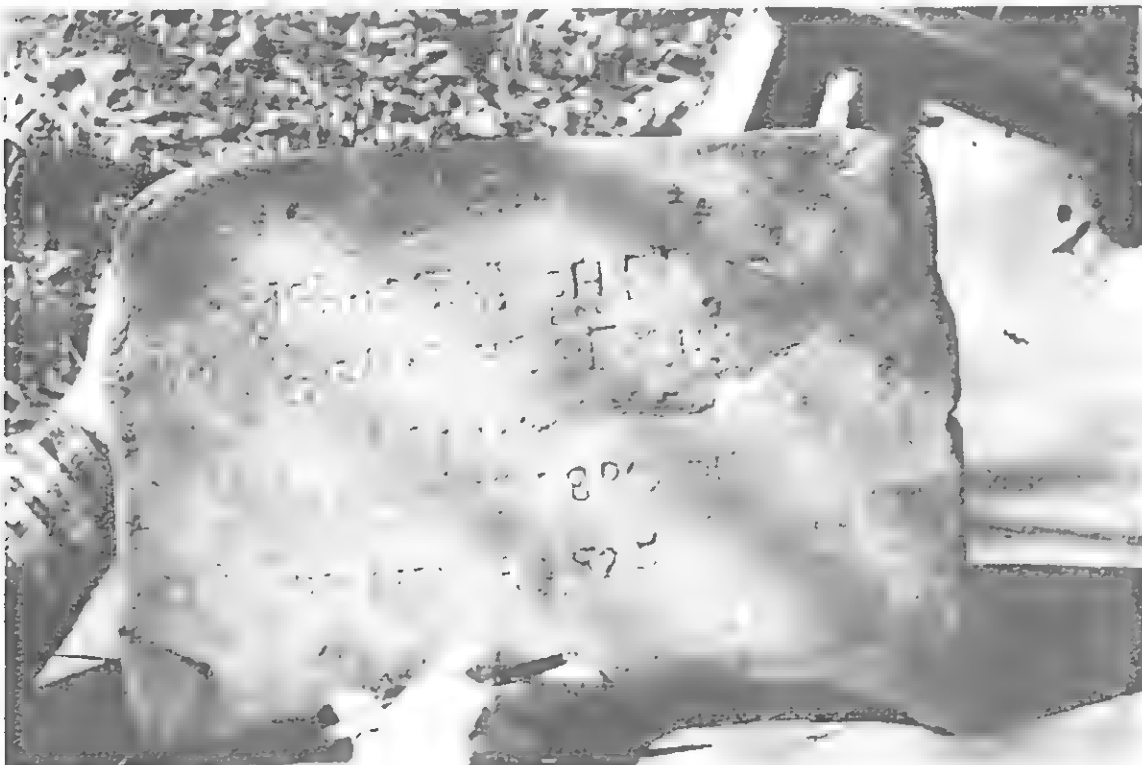
Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants present program to the "Hodgesville Homemakers Club" at Hodgesville, Upsure Co. Standing left to right- Raydine Teicheira and Maurice Allman. Picture taken by Robert B. Smith.



John L. Smith and Robert B. Smith at the old Cozad Cemetery on Little Stone Coal Run (Lawson Run) of Hacker's Creek. Tombstone is for Sarah Cozad wife of Jacob Cozad, died Feb. 9 1877 in her 76th. year.



Jack L. Smith and William H. Smith at site of relocated, Mary Conrad log house near William L. Smith Cemetary on backwaters of Stonewall Jackson Lake near Roanoke, Lewis Co., W.V.



Tombstone of John, Starcher born the year of our Lord 1767 deceased the 8th. day of November, 1825. This stone located by Clive West and photographed by Robert B. Smith.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY FLESHER  
Based Upon Research Completed  
As of November 1973  
(Revised July 1984)

By Walter Farwell

What has been learned about the first generation of Fleshers in the United States has been in a round-about procedure. By working backwards in time from the present, the Fleshers of Weston, Lewis county, West Virginia were discovered. Since the Lewis county histories offered no information regarding the Flesher's immigration to this country, research was begun back down collateral lines in the hope one of the branches would have some record. This approach hit pay dirt. Three lines offered information: (1) The one in Iroquois county, Illinois; (2) The one in Jackson county, West Virginia; and (3) The one in Ritchie county, West Virginia.

What each branch said about the European background of the Fleshers is given here in order. Because of its interest, additional subject material is included--but it does not need to hide the original reason for giving what each branch said.

- (1) John Flesher's Line: "...Henry Flesher was a native of Germany; crossing the Atlantic, he became one of the early settlers of Virginia. The Indians were still numerous in the neighborhood of his home, and on one occasion he was shot by an Indian, his arm being shattered by the attack..."
- (2) Andrew Flesher's Line: "...My parents were both Americans, but descended from Europeans. My father's father and mother came from Germany when young, were married in America and settled in the western part of the state of Virginia where they raised a large family consisting of six sons and four daughters by their mutual labours. He was a shoemaker by trade. My father was the second son born on the first day of May 1771...My grandfather had the misfortune to be wounded by them (Indians). As he was returning from his labour on the farm in hast on account of a gust of rain that was approaching when in a few paces of

his door the Indians fired on him from their concealment in the standing corn that grew near the house. Two balls hit him both in the same arm which broke it to pieces, he fell to the ground, the Indians sprang from their secluded places to tomahawk him, but his wife, hearing the report of the guns and seeing her husband fall, ran immediately to his assistance and succeeded in getting him into the house and closed the door on the Indians..."

- (3) 1911 History of Ritchie County, West Virginia; pages 528 - 529. "...Henry Flesher was born in England and emigrated to America in his boyhood and settled at Weston where he built a block-house, as early as 1730. He married a Miss Butcher and reared a family of six sons and one daughter. The daughter married and started to Ohio, but nothing was ever heard of her again; and some time after her departure, a band of Indians crossed the Ohio river, at Parkersburg, and, following a trail to Weston, fell upon the rest of the family at sundown and wiped them all out of existence, save the mother who escaped to the fort at Jane Lew, and one son, Adam, who fled to the mountains by way of Court House run.

When the Indians killed Henry Flesher, they captured his old flint-lock musket and carried it as far as the mouth of Stone Coal Creek, where they dropped it; and, half a century after, this old gun was found, though rusted into three pieces, and it is now one of the interesting relics that can be seen at Weston..."

Actually, a second look at the Henry Flesher will recorded in Harrison county, West Virginia, Will Book I, page 174, reveals much of the same information. The will is dated November 26, 1802 and on the back of the original will one finds "Feby 6th 1803 proven". On both--the original will and the recorded will--Henry Flesher signed his name, and it is written in old-style German script. An english speaking clerk notated that "it" was his signature "written in German". So here we have it in hard facts that Henry Flesher was educated in Germany.

Not to be overlooked is Paulser Butcher's signature as a

witness to the will, written in English! Also, in the body of the will, the clerk spells the name F-l-i-s-h-e-r. To his English oriented ears, this is the way the "ei", as in "Fleischer", would have been transliterated from the spoken German sound into the written English word. On the other hand, "Flesher" is a translation of the German word "Fleischer", but a more socially amenable form in polite society than "Butcher". "Flesher" is more of a person who sells meat, than a person who slaughters the animal. Translation and transliteration need to be distinguished here.

One last point for a comparative analysis: The Jackson county descendant said his grandfather had received training in the trade of shoemaker. Thus, he was not a common laborer, and if this trade were learned before immigrating, he would have been of age before leaving Germany!

Attention to collateral lines proved beneficial in other ways: It was found that Henry Flesher's son Adam (7/29/1764 - 11/11/1854) had been born in an area on the South Branch of the Potomac about 50 or 60 miles from the county seat of Augusta county, and somewhere near the Hardy - Pendleton county line.

Research of records in Richmond, Virginia, during the summer of 1973 turned up two Fleshers in this same area. Here, records show Henry Flesher had a bound servant in 1759. (THEORY: Henry Flesher had married, set up house keeping for raising a family--his oldest child Mary Anna was born by at least 1761--and as a part of his profession as shoemaker, had taken on an apprentice as in the old German custom.) Land records show one Henry Flesher



entered 50 acres of land on Canoe Run, a branch of the South Fork of the Potomac, on May 12, 1770.

Another Flesher--Peter--is on record in Richmond as living in this area by 1765.

Turning now to "Pennsylvania German Pioneers", we find on November 2, 1752 the arrival of Heinrich and Peter Fleischer on the ship PHOENIX which sailed from Rotterdam. Because each was listed, each must have been of adult age--at least eighteen years old. This is consistent with the statement that Henry had learned a trade, training which usually took place before a young man had reached adult age.

The following biographical outline of Henry Flesher is deducted from the above:

Heinrich Fleischer was born in Germany by 1734. Here he was educated and bound out to learn the shoemaker trade. In 1752 he immigrated to America and by 1759 had emigrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, locating near the Hardy-Pendleton county line on the South Branch of the Potomac. He married about 1759, bought land in 1770 in order to help support a growing family, but again emigrated at the beginning of the Revolutionary War "to western waters" in 1776, locating upon a farm on which the present town of Weston, West Virginia was founded in 1817. He died here between November 1802 and February 1803, at an age of at least 69 years. His wife Elizabeth (Butcher?) Flesher survived him, as did six sons and four daughters.

Henry Flesher and his family lived on the South Branch from 1759 until 1776. It was here that Mary Anna, Adam, Elizabeth, Mary, Andrew, Peter and Susanna were born. (Mary Anna was known as Anna, in this following the old German custom of using a

a person's middle name for daily use, instead of the first given name as is usually the practice in this country.) Research on all these lines of Henry's older children has turned up three unresolved points: (1) Adam later said he had lived in the same neighborhood as that where Jacob Bush was born. (2) Mary Anna said she returned to the South Branch and lived with a Butcher family while her husband John Sleeth went off to war. In 1846, George Butcher, 71 years old, of Lewis county said Mary Anna (Flesher) Sleeth had stayed at the home of his parents on the South Branch. No family relationships were ever mentioned. The Butchers must have been acquaintances of the Fleshers, because the Sleeths had come to Hackers Creek, Lewis county, in 1770 from Fredericks county, Virginia, making acquaintances with people on the South Branch rather unlikely. (3) Elizabeth's son Henry Ligget in the 1880 Federal Census for Warren county, Ohio, said his mother Elizabeth had been born in Pennsylvania. (THEORY: This is not a mis-statement. "Pennsylvania German Pioneers" shows one Baltzer Fleisher arriving October 25, 1748 from Rotterdam; on the November 30, 1750 ship SANDWICH arriving from Rotterdam was Johannes Fleischer; the September 24, 1753 passenger list of the NEPTUNE from Rotterdam contains the name of Johannes Fleischer. It is known that Baltzer Fleischer settled near Philadelphia: Perhaps Henry Flesher had returned to Pennsylvania on a visit--where Elizabeth was born?)

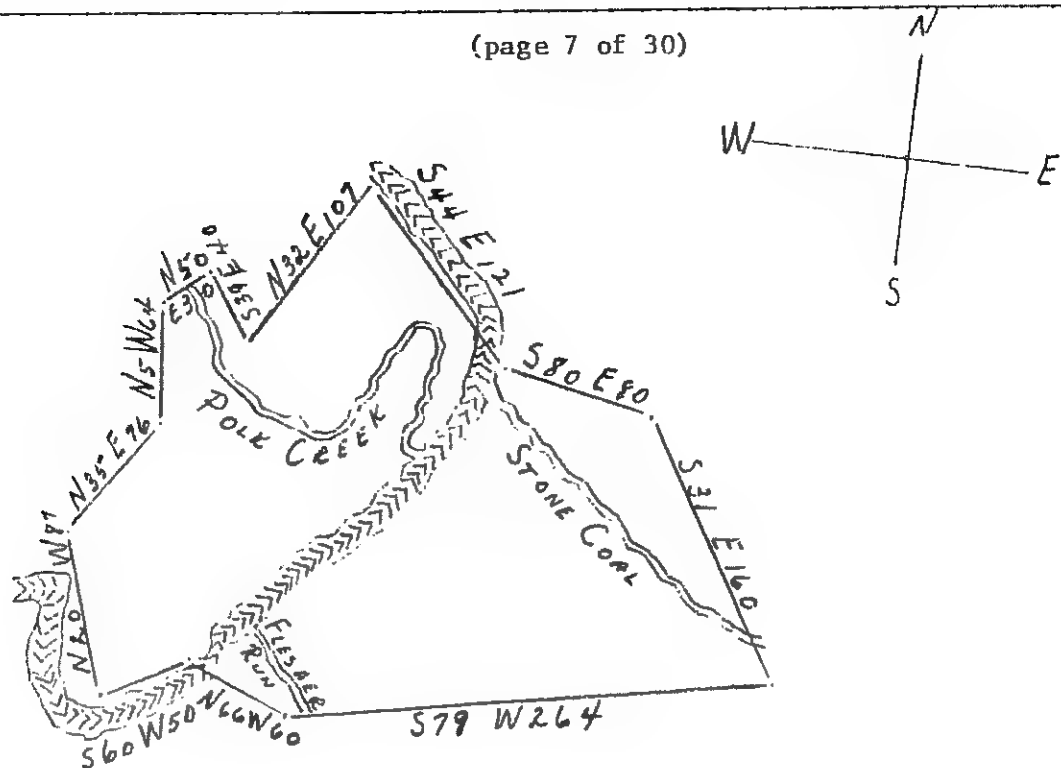
In 1776 Henry Flesher moved to the upper Monongahela River valley, settling on the West Branch Fork in an unusually large

glen where both the Polk Creek and the Stone Coal empty into it. Politically, this area had been placed in the West Augusta District of Virginia. Settlements on Hacker's Creek (where Jane Lew is now found) had been made by 1770, but Dunmore's war with the Indians had driven many of the first settlers back to the South Branch. When they returned to Hacker's Creek in 1776, Henry Flesher accompanied them. Political re-organization in 1776 then placed Henry Flesher in Monongalia county. (In 1784 his home was placed in Harrison county, and again in 1816 when Lewis county was set off from Harrison, this spot on the West Branch became part of Lewis county, West Virginia.)

In May 1779, the general assembly of Virginia passed an act "...entitling all persons who had by January 1, 1778, settled on these 'western waters' four hundred acres of land, or such smaller quantity as the party chose..." to include the settler's improvements. Accordingly, commissioners for "Adjusting Claims to Unpatented Lands on the Western Waters for the County of Monongalia" opened an office in Clarksburg in April 1781. When Henry Flesher appeared before these commissioners, they issued him a certificate for "...400 acres at the mouth of Stone Coal Creek to include his settlement made in 1776". These original records may be found in the courthouse of Monongalia county, West Virginia. (West Virginia was not set off from the state of Virginia until the Civil War.)

Henry Flesher's claim was surveyed in 1786, but in the meantime Harrison county had been formed from part of Monongalia county in 1784, so the survey record for this same piece of land is in the courthouse at Clarksburg.

(page 7 of 30)



October 9th. 1786

Surveyed for Henry Flesher 400 acres of Land in Harrison County, By virtue of a Certificate in right of Settlement granted by the Commissioners for adjusting the claims to unpatented Lands in the District of Monongalia, Yohogania, & Ohio, Situate on both sides of the Westfork Including the mouths of Stonecoal & Polk Creeks, and Including his Settlement, & bounded as followeth viz--  
 BEGINNING at a Whiteoak near Flesher's run and running Thence N.66°W. 60 poles crossing said Fork to a Whiteoak, thence up said Fork S.60°W.50 to a Whiteoak, N.20°W.87 to a Poplar, thence N.35°E.76 to a Linn, N.5°W.64 to a Whiteoak, N.50°E.30 to a Whiteoak, S.39°E.40 to a Poplar, N.32°E.107 to a Whiteoak, S.44°E.121 crossing said Fork to a Hickory, S.80°E.80 to a Walnut tree S.31°E.160 crossing Stonecoal to a Buckeye Tree, S.79°W.264 crossing said Flesher's run to the beginning.

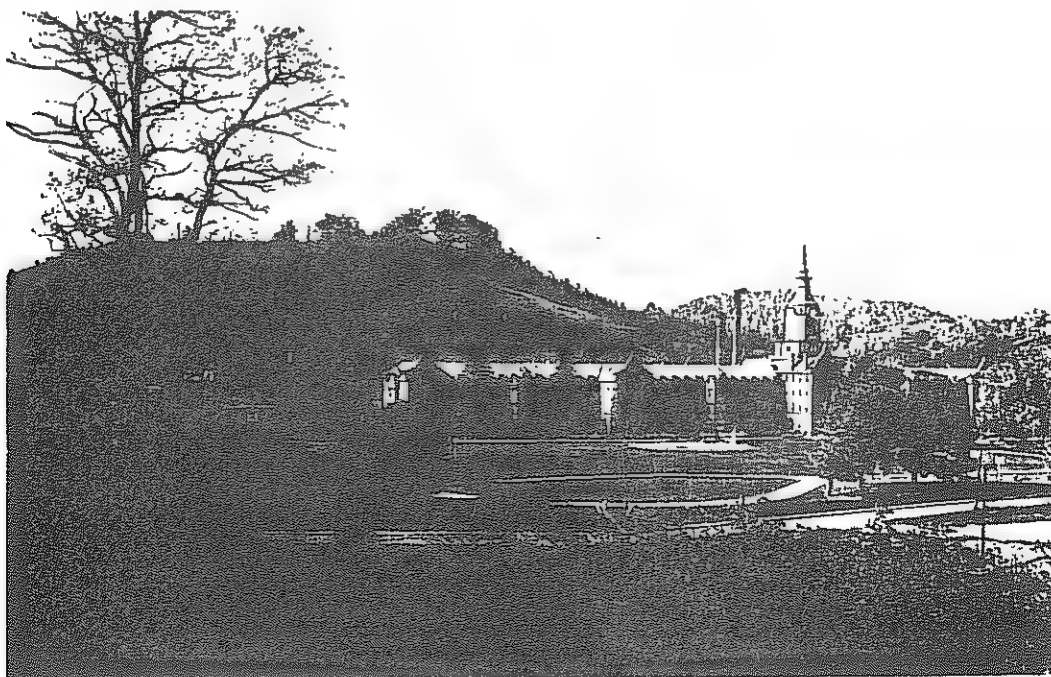
No Variation

Edward Jackson Asst. to  
 W. Raymond S.F.O

Henry Flesher made his home on this 400 acres, on the east side of the river. Smith's 1920 "History of Lewis County", on page 49 says

"...Tradition states that his home was built near the present site of Whelan's store, a few yards from the corner of First and Main; his barn stood near the corner of Center avenue and Second street; and his threshing floor later occupied the site of the court house..."

His son Peter on June 18, 1793 married Mary Bonnett, "daughter of Samuel Bonnett, dec<sup>d</sup>., and Elizabeth, now Elizabeth Mauch". This is probably the reason for the deed recorded in Harrison county Deed Book 2, page 491, under the date of April 18, 1796 in which Henry and his wife Elizabeth deed to Peter Flesher all the land in this 400 acre tract which laid on the west side of the West Fork River. Lewis county Deed Book S, page 81, shows a detailed map of this part. Presently, the Weston State Hospital, one of the largest hand cut stone buildings in the United States, sits on this land:



From Henry's will probated in February 1803, we learn what happened to the land lying on the east side of the river:

"...and to my Son William I give the Land Lying on the Lower Side of Stone Cole Creek as the Line Runs Joining Lands With Charles Parsons adding there to him fifty Dollars and the old Sorl maers Coalt.....my Son Henry Shall Pay to John and William Each Eighty Dollars in traid for there part of the Old Plantation as Soon As the become the age of twenty one years but as for William he Shall be Bound to a traid at the are of Seventeen..."

There were not many acres in the plat of ground lying below--north of--Stone Coal Creek so Henry gave his youngest son a colt and an additional \$130. One cannot help but notice, too, that William was not yet 17 years old when Henry wrote his will in November 1802. This means William Flesher was not born before 1786! In 1802, this land adjoined his brother-in-law Charles Parsons, but when William and his wife Lucinda (Jackson) Flesher sold it on August 25, 1815 (Lewis county Deed Book A, page 14) to Gasper and Valentine Butcher, it adjoined lands of James Allen.

Here, too, let us consider the age of Henry Flesher's wife Elizabeth: If she were 45 years old when William was born, it would mean she was not born before 1741, and so was married at about the age of 18 years.

Returning to Henry Flesher's will, the researcher also discovers what happened to that portion of the 400 acres which was south of Stone Coal Creek and on the east side of the West Fork: 'Twas on this part that Henry Flesher had built his home:

"...And my Son Henry is to have the the Plantation Whereon I now Live Bginning at the Upor Corner tree thence Running over the River to Peter Flisher's corner then With the meaders of the River to the Mouth of Stone Cole Creek then up S<sup>d</sup> Creek with the Meanders thereof to the upor End of a Poppaw Bottom to A Small dreen and up the Same to the Line..."

This description begins at the same place as the original 1786 survey began. It is the downtown area of present Weston, West Virginia. This picture of Main Street in Weston is taken very close to where the "upper corner tree" must have stood:



"BUSINESS SECTION Weston, West Virginia. This city is a livestock market and agricultural center. Near here is Jackson's Mill, site of the West Virginia 4-H Camp, and boyhood home of Stonewall Jackson."

According to Lewis county Deed Book A, page 146, on January 17, 1818 Henry and Sarah (Butcher) Flesher of Mason county, (West) Virginia sold the homestead to Daniel Stringer

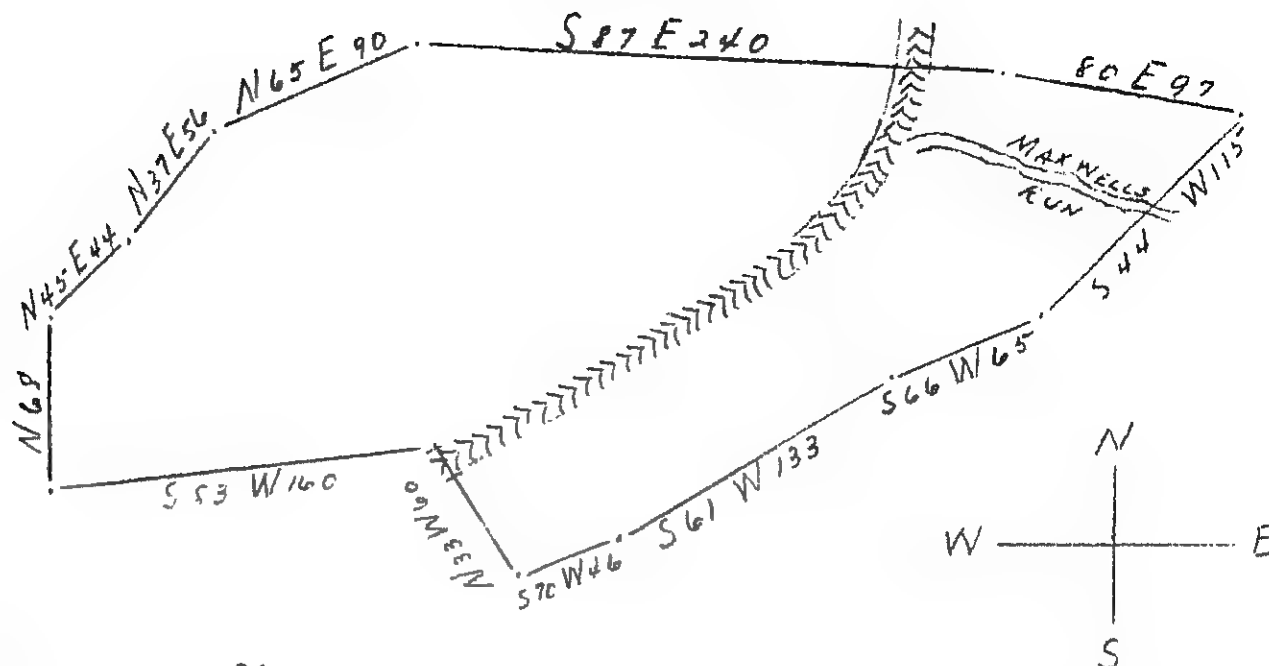
of Lewis county and to Lewis Maxwell of Tyler county after the town of Preston had been laid out on his farm. Smith's history of Lewis county, page 178, says the name "Preston" was changed to "Flesherville", but this name was objected to, because Henry Flesher, Jr., had refused to have anything to do with the new town. The next session of the legislature adopted the name of "Weston".

As mentioned previously on page six of this biographical account of Henry Flesher, all persons who had settled in Ohio, Yohogania or Monongalia counties, Virginia before 1778 were entitled to as much as 400 acres of "waste and unappropriated land". The State of Virginia realized that they had been prevented from obtaining legal title to their settlements "because of certain proclamations by the king of Great Britain, or because of the Revolutionary War".

Like Henry Flesher, Alexander Maxwell had also settled on the West Fork before 1778, locating at Maxwell's Run about one and a half miles north of present Weston. Highway 19 between Weston and Jane Lew turns east at the mouth of Maxwell's Run, so most road maps can be used to get a general idea of where Maxwell had made his settlement.

But unlike Henry Flesher, Alexander Maxwell did not follow through on his claim. Harrison county Survey Record Book 3, page 36, shows that he sold his certificate to the 400 acres to Henry Flesher! So, it was Henry Flesher who had the land surveyed on October 12, 1786. By looking at Harrison county Deed Book I, page 399, dated February 15, 1790 and comparing the land's





October 12, 1786

Surveyed for Henry Flesher, assignee of Alexander Maxwell 400 acres of land in Harrison County by virtue of a certificate in right of settlement granted by the Commissioners for adjusting the claims to unpatedented lands in the district of Monongalia, Yohogania & Ohio, situate on the West Fork adjoining land of Isaac Statts including his settlement made thereon, & including the mouth of Maxwell's run, bounded as followeth Viz-- BEGINNING at a white Oak & running thence N33°W60 poles crossing said fork to Beech S83°W160 to a white oak North 68 to 2 white oaks, N45°E44 to a white oak corner to said Statts lands, thence by the same N37°E56 poles. Thence N65°E90 to a hickory, Thence S87°E240 crossing said Fork to a white Oak, S80°E97 poles. Thence S44°W115 crossing Maxwell's Run to a Whiteoak. S66°W65 to a beech & whiteoak S61°W133 to a Whiteoak S70°W46 to the Beginning.

Harrison County, West Virginia  
Survey Record Book 3  
Page 36

(page 13 of 30)

description with that in the Survey Book 3, page 36, the researcher discovers Henry and Elizabeth Flesher deeded the 232 acres of this survey which laid on the west side of the river to their son Adam Flesher. Two years later Adam married Elizabeth Staats, and this land was their farm home for the remainder of their lives.

Elizabeth Staats probably was a sister of Isaac Staats who married Mary Hannaman on February 12, 1791. According to the survey Isaac Staats was neighbor to Adam on the northwest.

The 168 acres remaining in this 400 acre survey was deeded to Andrew Flesher, Henry's son, on April 18, 1796 (see Harrison county Deed Book 2, page 495). Andrew Flesher had married Elizabeth Bibby (Bebbee) on February 21, 1793. Elizabeth, daughter of John Bibby, was the sister of Mrs. John (Susanna) Hanaman and of Mrs. Jacob (Rachel) Elsworth. The first nine of Andrew and Elizabeth's children were born here, but in 1807 they moved to within a mile of present Ripley, West Virginia. It is not known how they disposed of their farm on the West Fork.

In his will, Henry Flesher named a sixth son:

"...and to My Son John I give the tract of Land on poke Creek Lying between Peter Flisher's Line and John P. Duvawl ading thereto Sixty Dollars in Cash out of my movable...my Son Henry Shall Pay to John and William Each Eighty Dollars in traid for their part of the Old Plantation as Soon As they become of age Twenty one years..."

As seen before, Peter Flesher held all the land on the west side of the West Fork river which is now in the town of Weston. This statement in Henry's will places John's inheritance as bordering Peter's on Polk Creek. Since Polk Creek empties into the West Fork right in the town of Weston, John's land had to be to the west of Peter's.

Harrison county Deed Book 12, page 24, dated February 1804 shows John and Sarah Flesher selling 95 acres on Polk Creek to George Conley. It has not been learned how Henry Flesher acquired this 95 acres, and there is no reason to believe that his son John ever lived there.

John Flesher's wife Sarah was a sister of William Flesher's wife Lucinda. Both were daughters of Edward Jackson, died June 1807, of Brown's Creek, Harrison county, West Virginia.

Besides naming his six sons, Henry Flesher's will is also the avenue for finding his four daughters: (1) Mary Anna Flesher (Sleeth) Parson, (2) Elizabeth Flesher Ligget, (3) Mary Flesher Hannaman, and (4) Susannah Flesher (Parsons) Goff.

The will simply names "Elizabeth" as a daughter, but when she was to marry Francis Ligget of Jane Lew on September 4, 1788 Henry Flesher signed a note saying he was "fully satisfied" with her marriage. This makes Elizabeth Flesher Ligget easily identifiable.

Henry Flesher also named a daughter "Mary" in his will. Again, Harrison county marriage records show a Mary Flesher marrying William Hannaman on October 23, 1788. Records at the Indiana State Library in Indianapolis say William Hannaman was born in Cherry Valley, N.Y., the son of Christopher Hannaman of Prussia and of Mary O'Neal of Dublin, Ireland. The absence of any other Flesher family in Harrison county at the time makes it almost a certainty that this Mary was Henry's daughter.

Study back down the various lines from Weston, West Virginia, leads to the daughter "Ann" named in Henry Flesher's will. In an

affidavit dated July 28, 1846 Andrew Flesher identified his sister as the wife of Charles Parsons. Harrison county Marriage Bond Book 1, page 231, shows that a marriage bond dated April 30, 1796 was issued to Charles Parsons and to "...Mary Sleeth, late widow of John Sleeth..." In his will Henry Flesher gave "...the balt mears Coalt To my grand Son David Sleeth..." The researcher can now make sense out of the following record:

HARRISON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, "First Entry Book, 1784 - 1799", page 310.--Henry Flesher for David W. Sleeth, John Sleeth and Mary Sleeth Heirs and representatives of John Sleeth dec'd., enters 200 acres on Stone Coal run adjoining land surveyed for Thomas Reed and Christopher Hannaman."

In this same "First Entry Book" on page 175, and dated March 21, 1793 one reads

"...Henry Flesher enters 160 Acres on Murphy's Creek a drain of West Fork beginning at the stone coal quarry below the mouth of Sand Lick Run..."

Acquaintance with Henry Flesher's will now makes the researcher recall "...There shall also be Deducted Three Pounds out of my daughter Susanah's Shair for the Land she now Lives on Murphy's Creek..." Although a notation on this entry for 160 acres shows it was later withdrawn, with further search one finds in Survey Entry Book 2, page 55 that Henry Flesher on August 19, 1801 entered for survey 160 acres on Murphy's Creek "...beginning at Henry Banks line where it crosses said creek and extending up both sides of the creek..." But alas! there is no notation that it was ever surveyed.

With determination to find something to explain the Murphy Creek mystery, page by page reading of this second book of survey entries brings the researcher, on page 96, to "...Beginning at Henry Banks line where it crosses said creek and extending up both sides of the creek...etc..." A notation affirms that this was indeed surveyed for 160 acres--for one Edward Parsons on September 13, 1803 on Murphy's Creek.

The hunt to identify Henry Flesher's daughter "Susanah" ends with Harrison County Deed Book 7, page 100, dated July 30, 1807. Here we have Edward and Susanah Parsons, and Henry Flesher, Jr. (he and Adam were executors of their father's will) selling 160 acres on both sides of Murphy's Creek "...being a survey granted to Edward Parsons..."

Henry Flesher had deducted three pounds from Susanna's inheritance for what it had cost him to lay the claim to the farm on Murphy's Creek on which she and her husband lived.

The year 1807 has appeared a number of times: (1) The land on Murphy's Creek is sold for some reason; (2) Francis and Elizabeth (Flesher) Ligget, John and Sarah (Butler) Sleeth, and Samuel Butler and wife emigrate to Warren county, Ohio; (3) Andrew Flesher and family move to Jackson county, W. Va.; (4) Charles and Mary Anna (Flesher) (Sleeth) Parsons move to what was then Mason county, West Virginia. Could it be that the Henry Flesher estate was settled up that year? Does this indicate also that Henry Flesher's widow had died and that her "thirds" had been divided between her heirs?

After moving to the West Fork in 1776, it is doubtful that Henry Flesher and his family lived continually on his claim at the mouths of Stone Coal and Polk Creeks. Indian attacks upon isolated pioneer cabins were always eminent. Records of the Charles Parson family say the Parson family lived at Fort Buckhannon from 1776 until the fort broke up in 1782. Both Henry, Jr., and Adam Flesher in affidavits said they were growing up in Fort Buckhannon at this time. Without naming it, Mary Anna (Flesher) (Sleeth) Parsons said she married (1) John Sleeth in 1778 while living "...in Fort as at that time they were compelled to live in forts on account of Indians..."

When Fort Buckhannon broke up at the end of March 1782, the Fleshers went to Fort Richards on the West Fork. They remained there until March 1784, at which time Henry Flesher returned to his old settlement at present Weston, West Virginia.

It does not appear that the Fleshers had lived in Fort the year-round. Adam Flesher says his "Father and his family" went to Fort Buckhannon in 1781 in October, adding there were no Indian attacks during the winter months. However, after Indian attacks in February and March 1782, then Adam Flesher did state that he "...continued with my Father and his family at Richards Fort from this time until March 1784--when my Father's family including myself went to Weston his old settlement..."

As part of English strategy during the Revolutionary War, they encouraged the Indians to take up armed resistance against the colonists. Although the British forces surrendered in 1781,

the border warfare with the Indians continued until 1795. So, it is not surprising that Adam Flesher described living at Fort Richards thusly:

"...From March 1782 to March 1783 and up to March 1784, I was engaged the summer and fall in cultivating corn etc. Whilst some were working, others were watching. I worked and watched alternately as others were. I was also out several times scouting and ranging in the woods..."

That all adult men at Fort Richards had to take their turn at guarding, scouting, spying during their time at Fort, there can be little doubt. But, this particular aspect of the Revolutionary War was not recognized under the 1832 pension act. In fact, such service was not rewarded until bounty land warrants were issued in the 1850's. Many Lewis countians had pensions suspended after having been placed briefly on the pension rolls for their part in the border warfare; and when recognition was given in the 1850's, most of those eligible were dead.

After returning to his 1776 settlement on the West Fork, Henry Flesher was victim of an Indian attack:

Smith's A HISTORY OF LEWIS COUNTY; 1920, page 73: The first attack following the close of the Revolution took place on the spot destined in later years to be chosen as the seat of government of the county. About the middle of October, 1784, assisted by Paulser Butcher, then a mere youth, but later one of the largest landholders in the county, Henry Flesher had been engaged in hauling logs for a stable to be built near where the Baptist church now stands. Flesher went to his house to get a bell to put on his horse preparatory to turning him out to graze in the woods. When he reached the ravine which came down the hill about where Bank street now is he was fired upon by an Indian lying in wait.

The ball passed through his arm, and he immediately started to run to his cabin. The savage ran after him and almost succeeded in overtaking him at his own door. In attempting to kill him before he entered the house the Indian, using his gun as a club, brought it down against the logs of the house with such force that the stock was shattered. Mrs. Flesher succeeded in pulling her husband into the house, and then scared the Indian away by calling upon the other men in the house to fire. The family spent the night in the woods, fearing a renewal of the assault. There is a tradition that Mrs. Flesher carried her husband into a thicket near the house and spent the night under the widespread limbs of a sycamore which stood at the mouth of Stone Coal creek. The next morning she met John Schoolcraft, who summoned help from West's fort. Another account states that a young woman of the family reached Hacker's creek the next morning and that the remainder of the family were guided into West's Fort by Edward Hughes. The Flesher family and young Butcher remained at West's fort until the near approach of winter made it unlikely that any savages were in the vicinity, when they returned to their home..."

Hardesty's 1883 "Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia" also contains an account of the "Shooting Of Henry Flesher":

Henry Flesher was the first settler on the spot where the town of Weston now stands. Late in the fall of the year 1784, he and a boy of the name of Paulser Butcher were engaged in dragging logs for the construction of an out-building. Near four o'clock in the evening a thunder storm came on, and Mr. Flesher, leaving the boy to unhitch the horse, near where the Episcopal Church now stands, ran to his house, which stood where the store of Andrew Whalen now stands, for the purpose of getting a bell to put on the horse, as was the custom in those days. When nearing the house he was fired upon by an Indian concealed in a thicket, near where the Weston hotel now stands. The ball took effect in Mr. Flesher's arm, and the savage seeing that his intended victim was only wounded at once sprang from his place of concealment and pursued the wounded man so closely that in entering the door he struck with his gun, which fell upon the casing with such force that the stock was shattered from the barrel.

Mrs. Flesher, having gotten her husband within, succeeded in barring the door, and by calling to the men within to be ready to fire (there were none) she succeeded in frightening the savage away. At length night came on and intense darkness settled down over the valley of the West Fork river, and



Mrs. Flesher, like the heroine that she was, slipped her husband out and concealed him in a thicket near by, then taking her infant in her arms she glided out in the darkness and spent the night beneath the boughs of a large sycamore at the mouth of Stonecoal creek. With the first faint appearance of day she journeyed up that stream, and after having gone some distance she met a man of the name of Schoolcraft, who after hearing her story hastened away to Wests Fort, which stood near where the town of Jane Lew now stands, secured a force of several men and hastened to the cabin of Flesher, but no Indians were to be found. Mr. Flesher and his family were then taken to the fort, and kept there until it was known that the savages had crossed the Ohio and returned to their towns on the Sandusky Plains.

The finding of a broken gun some time afterward on the river bank, several miles below Flesher's, led to the conclusion that the savages had retired in that direction.

"The Transallegheny Historical Magazine", page 246 of Volume One, confirms part of this account. Here the researcher reads that John Schoolcraft appeared before the state commissioners at Clarksburg in April 1781 entering his claim by right of his 1775 settlement to 400 acres of land on "...Stone Coal run, a branch of the West Fork adjoining Henry Flesher's..." Harrison County Survey Book 2, page 285 shows that this claim was not surveyed until March 1, 1786, the claim by then having been assigned to Christopher Hammaman. The survey map clearly shows Smith's Run. So, there is nothing in public records to cast doubts on the statement that John Schoolcraft was living at his cabin at the mouth of Schoolcraft's Run--now called Smith's Run--in October 1784.

The babe-in-arms could have been two year John Flesher.

It appears that Flesher's Station was built for the defense against Indian attacks after the forts further down the West Fork valley were closed. That this station was at the site of Weston

there is no dispute; the argument seems to center around who built it and who was in control there. Hardesty's 1883 encyclopedia under "Court House District" says:

"...After the destruction of Wests fort, Floschers Station became the only refuge for the inhabitants dwelling upon the upper waters of the West Fork. It appears from an examination of the records in the State library at Richmond, that Henry Flesher erected the first cabin at this place, but the fort or station was built and commanded by Adam Flesher. The writer is aware that this has been disputed, but, after a careful investigation, is satisfied that the commandant was Adam and not Henry, as has been claimed. The following seems to put the question at rest:

Adam Flesher was born July 29, 1764, and under a commission from the authorities of Virginia, served as an Indian spy with James Tanner from May 1, 1788 to November 1st, same year. They were ordered into service by Col. John Pierce Duval, commanding the Harrison county militia. Again, in the year 1791, he was on a scout in the wilderness from March 1st to August 15th, and later from the 1st to the 30th of October, serving as before under Col. Duval. In 1792 Col. Duval was superceded in the command of the Harrison county troops by Col. William Lowther, and Captain Adam Flesher with a force of eight soldiers furnished by the State, was placed on duty at Fleshers Station..."

When Adam Flesher's widow applied for bounty land on the basis of service during this border warfare, she said that Adam commanded at Fleshers Upper Station at the present site of the town of Weston, and that he had in his command Peter, Samuel and Lewis Bonnett; Jacob Starcher; Thomas Shaw; Joseph Glenfield; and Peter McKinsey.

Disregarding the argument, redirect the attention to where Henry Flesher and his family were living--only at times?--while the Indian Wars were drawing to a close: **IN A STATION.**

Wills de Hass in "History of the Early Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia" (1851), on page 97, sums up a discussion on forts and stations in this way:

"...a fort was generally a stockade enclosure, embracing cabins, &c., for the accommodation of several families. Blockhouses often formed two or more of its corners.

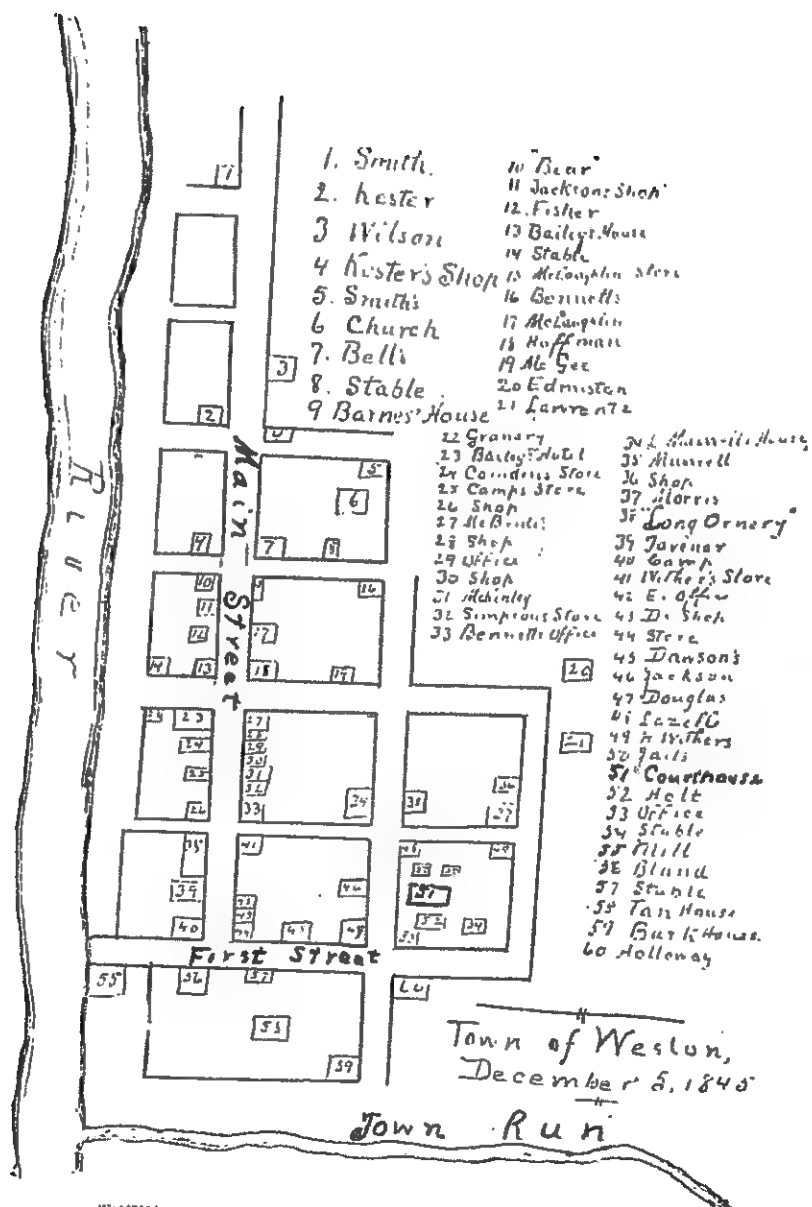
A station was a parallelogram of cabins, united by palisades, so as to present a continued wall on the outer side, the cabin doors opening into a common square, on the inner side."

Blockhouses, at the corners of a fort, were two stories high and square. The upper story projected over the lower story about two feet, thus enabling its defenders to view the outside wall on the sides of the fort. Attackers attempting to climb outside walls could be repelled from the vantage points within the blockhouses of a fort. Wills de Hass said "...But one door opened into these rude and peculiar structures, and that was always very strong, so as to defy entrance by any ordinary means of assault."

Although the reader cannot be convinced that Smith in his 1920 "History of Lewis County" clearly distinguishes between Henry Flesher, Sr., and his son Henry Flesher, Jr., who received the "old plantation" by terms in the father's will, Smith's quote from page 8 of this sketch is here repeated:

"...Tradition states that his home was built near the present site of Whelan's store, a few yards from the corner of First and Main; his barn stood near the corner of Center avenue and Second street; and his threshing floor later occupied the site of the court house..."

Compare page 7 and the following "Town of Weston, December 5, 1845" and the researcher is rewarded with the knowledge of where Henry Flesher settled on his 1776 four hundred acres:



TOWN OF WESTON FIFTY-SIX YEARS AGO See Page 256

As it regards Fleshers Upper Station ("upper" because of its site further up the West Fork than the forts, and not because there was a "Fleshers Lower Station"), the question becomes one of whether "his home built...a few yards from the corner of First and Main" was part of the parrallelogram of cabins which made up the station? Or was the site of Fleshers Upper Station elsewhere on the 400 acres, and the home so described actually the home of Henry Flesher, Jr., from 1803 to 1817? There is only a slight chance that Henry Flesher, Sr., would have built a new home between the time Fleshers Upper Station was abandoned and his death circa January 1803.

For twenty years covering the period of the Revolutionary War and the Indian wars on the western borders, Henry Flesher and his family lived "in fort or station". That must be some kind of record of endurance for one man's family. In 1795, the battle of Fallen Timbers fought in northwestern Ohio marked the end of marauding Indian war parties in Lewis county. But Smith's history of the county on page 82 says

"...Some time afterwards the last Indian killed in Lewis County is said to have been shot by Henry Flesher as he was trying to escape by climbing up the west bank of the river near the mouth of Polk Creek..."

On the courthouse lawn in Weston is a West Virginia plaque saying Henry Flesher was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Unfortunately, nothing has been found in public records to support this claim. That he took his turn serving as guard, spy, ranging against Indian incursions, there is no cause to doubt. But Henry Flesher had died before his adopted country granted pensions and

bounty land warrants based on such service, so there was no need for him to outline the service he might have performed during the 1776 - 1795 time period.

A deposition from Major Henry Flesher of Pendleton county, dated February 1, 1820 supporting John Slaven's service during the Revolutionary War, makes it very clear that Henry Flesher of this sketch was not the man of that name who served in the Continental Line of Virginia. Major Henry Flesher in his deposition says he was the one who served in Captain Michael Bowyer's Company as private and then as sergeant. His rank of major was as an officer in the Pendleton County Militia. "Company Muster Rolls" and "Company Pay Rolls" support Major Flesher's deposition. Further, the Commonwealth of Virginia granted "Henry Flesher... serjeant in the Continental line..." a land warrant for 200 acres of land on September 23, 1809--several years after our Henry Flesher had died.

Company Muster Rolls show that "Sergt." Henry Flesher spent the winter of 1777 - 1778 at Valley Forge with General George Washington. In the "Wonderful West Virginia" magazine of January 1980 one reads that George Washington had surveyed on the South Branch in 1748. It further states

"....Early in the Revolution, Washington began to give thought to the possibility that he might have to seek out a region from which to stage a guerrilla war. He weighed this matter and decided on west Augusta as the place to make his stand should it become necessary. He knew the fervent patriotism and disdain for the English Crown that was held by the Scotch-Irish who settled Augusta County and even spilled across the mountains onto the headwaters of the Potomac. His exact words remain uncertain, but have often

been rendered, "Give me but a banner to plant upon the hills of west Augusta and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free!"

Again, it seems Henry Flesher of Pendleton county would have been the natural one to have been part of this scene. And was Mrs. Henry Flesher of Weston an English woman?

Eleanor J. Covey<sup>7</sup> ( <sup>6</sup>), (James Lewis Roach<sup>5</sup>), (Anne Olivia Flesher<sup>4</sup>), (Elijah Flesher<sup>3</sup>), (Adam Flesher<sup>2</sup>), (Henry Flesher<sup>1</sup>), in a letter to the writer dated 27 July 1984 said, "Have you written about him operating a still? It was very much a way of life and I for one, hope you have included it!"

Mrs. Covey was referring to the tradition which states

"....that Henry Flesher operated a still on Town Run, which is called "Stillhouse Run" in the early records. Possibly Paulser Butcher acquired his skill in making liquor from having assisted around Flesher's still. Other pioneers besides Flesher and Butcher engaged in the production of ardent spirits, which were then regarded as a necessity by most of the settlers..."--P. 154 of Smith's 1920 History of Lewis County.

The reader should notice that the October 9, 1786 survey on page 7 of this sketch called the run "Fleshers Run".

It is reassuring to the writer whose 200 years of Methodism runs back to the Fleshers at Weston (Walter Farwell<sup>7</sup>), (Erma Liggett<sup>6</sup>), (Walter Liggett<sup>5</sup>), (George B. Liggett<sup>4</sup>), (George Liggett<sup>3</sup>), (Elizabeth Flesher<sup>2</sup>), (Henry Flesher<sup>1</sup>), to know that his ancestor was not simply intemperate in this regard! Markets for grain being what they were in those days, it was necessary to use the grain in some way that would avoid its spoiling!

## APPENDIX "A".

This appendix shows the Revolutionary War record of Henry Flesher of Pendleton county, West Virginia. He should not be confused with Henry Flesher of Weston, West Virginia.

Page 2. Land warrant issued Sept. 23, 1809.

Page 3. "Company Muster Roll" cards showing his enlistment October 10, 1776; his promotion to sergeant August 21, 1777; the winter at Valley Forge.

Page 4. Two "Company Muster Roll" cards and one "Company Pay Roll" card, two of which show his discharge August 19, 1778.



## Land-Office Military Warrant, No. 5747

To the Principal Surveyor of the Land, set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

**T**HIS shall be your WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or more surveys, for Henry Flesher, his a

Heirs or Assigns, the quantity of Two hundred

Acres of Land, due unto the said Henry Flesher 2000

In consideration of his services for

which he served as a sergeant in the Continental Line.

agreeably to a certificate from the Governor and Council, which is received in the Land-Office.

GIVEN under my and the Seal of the said Office, this twenty-third day

of September 1791 one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Edward David Sayre Snr.

2007A

NOTATION ON BACKSIDE: "Warrant No. 5747 for 200 Acres in the name of HENRY FLESHER a Sergeant for three years. Issue Patent to the legal representatives or devisees of DAVID SAYRE Snr. who was assignee of said Henry Flesher."

N.B.: This land warrant was located, and is recorded in "Military Survey, Vol I, p. 35, London, Ohio. W.F."

Land Office for Spring 1791

## APPENDIX A.--P. 3.

F | 12 | Va.

*Henry Fletcher*  
 Sergeant { Capt. Michael Bowyer's Co. of the  
 12th Virginia Reg't of Foot com-  
 manded by Col. James Wood.  
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of *Feb*, 1778.Roll dated *Valley Forge**March 6*, 1778.

Appointed ....., 17

Commissioned ....., 17

Enlisted ....., 17

Term of enlistment *2 years*

Time since last muster or enlistment .....

Alterations since last muster .....

Casualties .....

Remarks: .....

(543)

*Ballade* Copyist

F | 12 | Va.

*Henry Fletcher*  
 Sergeant { Capt. Michael Bowyer's Co. of the  
 12th Virginia Reg't commanded  
 by Col. James Wood.  
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of *Aug*, 1777.Roll dated *Sept 3**1777*

Appointed ....., 17

Commissioned ....., 17

Enlisted ....., 17

Term of enlistment *2 years*

Time since last muster or enlistment .....

Alterations since last muster .....

Casualties .....

Remarks *Returned to Sergeant*  
*21 Aug 1777.*

(543)

*Ballade* Copyist

F | 12 | Va.

*Henry Fletcher*  
 Sergeant { Capt. Michael Bowyer's Co. of the  
 12th Virginia Reg't of Foot com-  
 manded by Col. James Wood.  
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of *Nov*, 1777.Roll dated *Dec 24**1777*

Appointed ....., 17

Commissioned ....., 17

Enlisted *for 2 years from the 10<sup>th</sup> Sept 1776.*

Term of enlistment .....

Time since last muster or enlistment .....

Alterations since last muster .....

Casualties .....

Remarks: .....

(543)

*Ballade* Copyist

## APPENDIX A.--P. 4.

Va.

4, 8 and 12

Va.

4, 8 and 12

Va.

Henry Fisher

Capt. Michael Bowyer's Co., of the  
4th, 8th and 12th Virginia Reg't  
commanded by Col. James Wood.

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of Aug., 1778.

Commencement of time 17

Commencement of pay 17

To what time paid 17

Pay per month 10 Dollars

Time of service 9 days

Whole time of service

Subsistence

Amount of pay &amp; subsistence

Amt. of pay and subsistence

Pay due to sick, absent

Casualties Dischg. &amp; Aug. 19

Remarks:

Ballard

Copy

(516)

Henry Fisher

Capt. Michael Bowyer's Company of  
the 4th, 8th and 12th Virginia Reg't  
commanded by Col. James Wood.

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of Aug., 1778.

Roll dated 17th to 18th

Sept. 2, 1778.

Appointed 17

Commissioned 17

Enlisted 17

Term of enlistment 2 1/2 yrs.

Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks: Dischg'd 19th to 18th

Ballard

Copy

(543)

Henry Fisher

Capt. Michael Bowyer's Co. of the  
12th Virginia Reg't of Foot com-  
manded by Col. James Wood.

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of May, 1778.

Roll dated 17th to 18th

June 6, 17

Appointed 17

Commissioned 17

Enlisted 17

Term of enlistment 2 1/2 yrs.

Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks:

Ballard

Copy

(543)

## QUERIES

1. COTTRILL  
Seek info on Eli Cottrill, b ca 1850 s/o Thomas, and his immediate family. Siblings were James, Samuel, Elizabeth and Sarah. Dorothy Ellen (Cottrill) Guzzi, 428 Abels Ave., Painesville, OH 44077, Ph (216) 352-3206
2. BLACK  
KESLING/  
KEISLING  
RUNKLE  
Searching for parents of James Black and his wife Mary who lived Lewis Co., (W)V ca 1810. Their dau. Mary m. Jacob Kesling, s/o John Keisling and Elizabeth Runkle Keisling in Pendleton Co., (W)V in 1798. Will respond. Mary E. Ellis, Rt. 3, 4324 Shoup Rd., Shelby, OH 44875
3. NAIR  
Lewis Co. Obituaries 1846-1899 compiled by Ann and Jay Newman states that John Nair died at Hitt, Missouri, 14 Nov 1898. His wife, Margaret J. Nair, d. 11 Feb 1900 and was buried at Morrison Cemetery. They had six daughters and five sons. I am a g. granddaughter of this couple and would like to find someone else reseearching the Nair family. Any held appreciated. Jane Bleigh, Box 133, Lost Creek, WV 26385
4. HARTSHORN  
Seek info on parents of Samuel Hartshorn, b 31 Jan 1811, VA. Brothers were Andrew and John Wesley. Andrew and Samuel are bur. Sloan Cemetery, Wayne Twp., Monroe Co., OH. Info on birthplace came from 1870 Ohio Census. Earlier census says born in Ohio. Eva Jane Hartshorn, 34143 Hartshorn Ridge Road, Graysville, OH 45734.
5. WIGNER  
FLESHER  
Seek correspondence with Wigner descendants from the Ellenboro, Lewis Co., WV, area. Also a descendant of Henry and Adam Flesher. Alice Jeanne Dixon, 1409 British Blvd., Grand Prairie, TX 75050.
6. WASHBURN  
CARDER  
Seek proof that Nancy (or Rebecca), widow of Charles Washburn (who was killed by the Indians in 1782) and whose second marriage was to William Carder in 1784-5, was the d/o Robert and Aquilla Lowther. Charles H. Carder, 8344 Muirfield Dr., Fuquay-Varina, NC 27526. PH (919) 552-8987
7. WAGGONER  
OSWALT  
COLLINS  
LYNCH  
HAWKINS  
TANNER  
WARREN  
McNAMER  
MURPHY  
Searching for info/contact with desc. of Peter A. Waggoner and Sarah Oswalt, who resided Lewis Co, ca 1835-1850. Children: Adam, m. Elizabeth Marshall; John, m. Irma Collins; Sarah, m. Givin Lynch; Michael, m. Livia Hawkins; Henry, m. Matilda Tanner; Peter W., m. Harriet J. Warren; Elizabeth, m. Hezekiah McNamer; Cynthia, m. Edward Murphy. Larry H. Fenton, 9459 Sargossa Place, Columbia, MD 21045.

8. ARBOGAST  
HENDERSON Peter Arbogast and Sarah Henderson of Hampshire (?) Co, (W)V had 5-6 children prior to removal to Ohio ca 1811. Need children's names and birthdates and marriage date for Peter and Sarah. Who were Sarah Henderson's parents and her birthdate?
- HARDMAN  
HACKER When Peter Hardman and Margaret Hacker left Harrison Co, (W)V, where did they settle in Ohio? Need place of birth for both and parents' names and vital statistics. Also need birthdates for children of Jonathan Hardman and Mary Arbogast. Which ones were b. Ohio and (W)V? Where and when did Mary (d/o Peter) die? Patricia Janet McSherry, 6115 Carlisle Court, New Orleans, LA, 70131. PH (504) 394-0549.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Suggest that you order back issues of Volume II, HCJ. Many of your answers will be found here. Perhaps our "anonymous" query helper will come forth with some other answers for you.

9. HACKER  
TURNER I would like to know about William Hacker, s/o  
DILLON William Hacker and Ann (Turner) (Dillon) Hacker  
HUSK and brother of John Hacker, who moved to the "Red Banks" of Kentucky. His daughter, Elizabeth, m. Valentine Husk. Who was William's wife and where did his daughter marry? W. Va. or Kentucky? Mava Irene Nickle, 2456 S. Delaware, Springfield, MO 65804. PH (417) 8878-3039.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We're happy you "found" HCPD, Mava. You're the first of William Hacker's (Indian scout) descendants of whom we are aware. To our knowledge, when he left (W)V, he was unmmarried. Tradition tells us that he was an "Indian hater" because the Indians had killed his fiancée/family. Perhaps, by working together, we can find out more about William.

10. STEPHENS  
SMITH Desire data for Andrew Stephens & Ann Smith, m.  
WOLF 1811; George Stephens and Nancy Wolf, m. 1786, Harrison Co., (W)V, and their relationship to Benjamin Stephens and Andrew Wolf? Are William Smith and Barnabas Smith sons of Thomas Smith that d. ca 1795? How related to Ann Smith? Shirley A. Stevens, 2636 Sequoia Pkwy, Ann Arbor, MI 48103. PH (313) 665-0491
11. WOLF  
WOLFE Need confirmation of parents of Jacob Wolf Sr. What, if any, is connection of Gen Wolfe (mentioned in Harrison County history) to Wolf's in Lewis, Upshur or Harrison counties? James Earnest Moore, 1520 Buffalo St., Dayton, OH 45432. PH (513) 254-3624
12. STEPHENS  
WOLF Desire info/contact descendants of George  
OWENS Stephens and Nancy Ann Wolf m. 1786. Nancy Stephens and Owen Owens m. 1804. George Stephens d. ca 1796; did Nancy remarry Owens? Their whereabouts? Are George and

Henry Stephens the same individual? Andrew Stephens m. Ann Smith 1811, to Greene Co., OH, 1816: How related to William, Jeremiah, and Thomas Smith of Harrison Co.? Ruth Stephens, sister to Andrew, m. a Miller, left a large family when he died, his name? Shirley Cruzen Stevens, 2636 Sequoia, Ann Arbor, MI

## 13. HURST

Does anyone have info re the life and death of Lemuel D. Hurst, b 1819, who lived in or near Vadis from the 1850's till his death (maybe ca 1883-5)? Where can I locate proof that Daniel Hurst (1796-1872) was f/o Lemuel D. Hurst? Lora Ruth Hurst, 12575 Harold Dr., Chesterland, OH 44026 PH 216-729-1407

14. CARDER  
BROWN

Seek info on William Carder who was attacked by Indians in Jane Lew area. Also info about James Brown. Both were Rev. soldiers. Sandra Corvell, Rt. 1 Box 287, Vincent, OH 45784

15. CUNNINGHAM  
ALKIRE  
STALNAKER  
KELLEY  
MARPLE  
MYERS  
LOTHER

Seek parents of John Cunningham, b c1810, prob. in Harrison Co, m. Alcinda Alkire c1830-35, d. 11 Feb 1887 Braxton Co, f/o Abel (m. Amanda Stalnaker), Eliza or Louisa (Kelley), Sophia (Marple), Jameson or Jennison (m. \_\_\_\_\_ Myers), Rebecca, Permelia "Milly" (Lothor), Leonidas, Evelina. (His family is listed in both Lewis and Braxton counties in the 1850 census, and the two listings give slightly different information). He was NOT the s/o Henry or Jesse Cunningham, who were sons of John and Frances and settled on Knawl's Creek, but desc. of these brothers claim kinship with his desc. Also seek m/o Margaret Hardman, b 13 Nov 1813 OH, m. David D. Whetzel/Whetsel 2 Mar 1835 Lewis Co, d 15 Sep 1900, prob. in Lewis Co (bur. near Horner), m/o Henry Bivan (m. Emily Jane Clark), Ruham (Tillman), Julia A. (Berry), Marietta (Ferrell), Mariah Louisa. Some of Margaret's grandchildren, now long dead, said that her mother was John Hacker's dau. Elizabeth, but various sources say Elizabeth d 1811, after birth of dau. Chorlotte or son John D. Henry Hardman then m. Julia A. or Juliana Rinehart 14 Apr 1815 Harrison Co. Is one of these dates wrong? Did Henry have a wife between Elizabeth and Julia? Mary Clawsey, 717 W. 37th St., Baltimore, MD 21211

WHETZEL/  
WHETSEL  
BIVAN  
CLARK  
TILLMAN  
HACKER  
RINEHART

16. LOVE  
CARNEY  
COLERIDER  
WESTFALL  
ROHRBOUGH  
REAGER  
ARNOLD, QUEEN, BERRY, HYRE, STARKS, NORMAN.

Seek info on Love family, lived in Harrison, Lewis, Barbour and Upshur counties during 1800's. Connecting lines: Carney, Colerider, Westfall, Rohrbough, Reager, Arnold, Queen, Berry, Hyre, Starks, and Norman. Marlene Jones, 436 Wiley St., Fairmont, WV 26554.

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SEE YOU AT THE GATHERING!!!

SEND IN YOUR RESERVATION TODAY!!!